The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6279. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1871. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

Details of the Police Tyranny of Capt. Cherry.

Spread of the Closing Movement Among the Merchants.

Important Letter from the Chairman of Ledwith's Convention.

Mr. Lewis Withdraws in the Fifth Senatorial District.

Another Order from Superintendent Kelso.

POLICE TYRANNY.

Strong Affidavits Made Against the Tammany Captain—Narratives of Eye-Witnesses.

The following affidavits have been prepared by parties who were witnesses of Capt. Cherry's brutality:

THOMAS KEEFFE, of No. [illegible] Cedar-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, he attended a meeting at No. 72 Greenwich-street, which was held to ratify the nomination of JAMES HEALY, the Democratic Reform candidate for member of Assembly from the First Assembly District of the County of New-York; that after the meeting had adjourned, deponent, in company with many other citizens, marched on the sidewalk to a ratification meeting, then being at the corner of [illegible] streets, in the Fifth Ward, [illegible] the Reform ticket; returning to the First Ward, deponent, in company with others, marched through Greenwich, Cortlandt, Washington and Battery-place, and when in Greenwich-street, the procession, of which the deponent and the other citizens were a part, was attacked by persons, who called out, "Now give it to them, the ——," [illegible] and the [illegible] with [illegible] weapons in the hands of the [illegible] party; there was no cause given either for the attack on the procession or deponent; the Police made no effort to arrest the assailants or [illegible] of deponent; and they continued the attack on the persons composing the procession, [illegible] "Give it to them, the ——," deponent says that he knows of no cause why he should have been so beaten, except that he was one of the persons forming the procession, which was marching in favor of JAMES HEALY, the Reform candidate for member of Assembly; and such assault, deponent believes, was for the purpose of intimidating the voters in the First Ward.

THOMAS KEEFFE.

Sworn to before me this [illegible] day of November, 1871.

HENRY LINDENSTRUTH,

Notary Public City and County of New-York.

WILLIAM BROPHY, of No. [illegible] Washington-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, deponent was in Greenwich-street, about one hundred feet in rear of a procession, which was in favor of JAMES HEALY for member of Assembly; that while quietly walking along and having his hands in his pockets, he was assaulted by an unknown person, who struck him on the back of the neck, and immediately after he was struck across the back with a club in the hands of Officer MURPHY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, under the command of Capt. CHERRY; deponent at once turned around and confronted said Officer MURPHY, and asked him, "What are you doing?" and MURPHY replied, "BROPHY, I did not know it was you;" deponent then walked to No. 72 Greenwich-street, and there saw some citizens talking with Capt. CHERRY, and heard them request the Captain to take the Police away, and that there would be no trouble; that after the Police went away, order and quiet were restored; deponent further says that he gave no cause whatever, either for the attack on him by the unknown person, or by the said Officer MURPHY.

WILLIAM BROPHY.

Sworn to before me this [illegible] of November, 1871.

HENRY LINDENSTRUTH,

Notary Public City and County of New-York.

MAURICE STACK, of No. 72 Greenwich-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the night of the 31st October, he was walking toward his house after participating in the procession in favor of JAMES HEALY for member of Assembly; that when opposite No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, he heard some shouting a short distance behind and on looking in that direction saw the Police breaking in upon the procession; those composing it commenced to disperse and ran in the direction of deponent; that he (deponent) was struck with a club on the back, and on looking round saw Officer DUNN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, with his club uplifted, and rushing toward others in advance of deponent. The deponent believes the only occasion for the assault upon him was the fact that there was a procession in favor of JAMES HEALY for member of Assembly; that deponent further says that the policemen who were pursuing and breaking up the procession, were taken from their several posts for that work.

MAURICE STACK.

Sworn to before me, the [illegible] of November, 1871.

HENRY LINDENSTRUTH,

Notary Public City and County of New-York.

JOHN O'CONNOR, of No. 44 Greenwich-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a School Trustee of the First Ward; that when near his home on the evening of Tuesday last, he was assaulted with a club, believed to be in the hands of a policeman, from the fact that, immediately after being struck, he turned round and saw four or five officers, who seemed to be clubbing every person in the procession indiscriminately; that deponent heard Capt. CHERRY requested to take away his officers, and that there would be no trouble, and after the policemen had retired there was no further disturbance; the only reason that deponent can assign for the attack by the Police was that the procession was cheering for JAMES HEALY for member of Assembly; that deponent has read in the Sun of today what purports to be an interview between a reporter and Capt. CHERRY, and many of the statements therein made by Capt. CHERRY are totally false.

JOHN O'CONNOR.

Sworn to before me this 3d of November, 1871.

HENRY LINDENSTRUTH,

Notary Public City and County.

DENIS MCGRATH, of No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That when opposite his own residence on the evening of Oct. 31, after participating in the procession in favor of JAMES HEALY for member of Assembly, a man walking beside deponent was knocked down; almost immediately deponent was attacked by five or six men and knocked down, the assailants crying out: "Give it to the ——, this is another of them!" that upon getting up the deponent saw JAMES B. HARRIS, a deputy Sheriff, who seemed to be very excited, and was held by his brother, [illegible] HARRIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; I asked "what is the matter with you?" (to HARRIS,) and he answered, "What is the matter with you?" deponent then said, "If I cannot be protected by the Police I will protect myself," and immediately went into his house; there were several policemen about deponent at the time he got up, after being knocked down; deponent did not give any cause for the assault upon him; the Police made no effort to protect deponent or arrest his assailants; nor did they disperse the crowd when they cried out to deponent, after he had entered his house, "If you come out here again we'll kill you."

DENIS MCGRATH.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of November, 1871.

HENRY LINDENSTRUTH,

Notary Public City and County of New-York.

Who Are Entitled to Vote.

Every male twenty-one years of age who shall have been a citizen of the United States ten days before the election, an inhabitant of the State for one year, and of the County for four months, is entitled to vote for State and County officers, however short he may have resided in a particular Senatorial or Assembly District or Ward. Those who have lately moved into a Senate or Assembly District, or Ward, and have resided there less than thirty days before election, will not be entitled to vote on Tuesday next for Senator, Assemblyman, Assistant Aldermen or Inspectors of Election.

READ THIS.

Letter from the Chairman of the Convention that Nominated Ledwith—The Tammany Trick Exposed.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt:

SIR: As you are well aware, I was the Chairman of the Joint Convention of the "Regular Democratic" and Democratic Union organizations, by which Judge LEDWITH was nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court.

You have doubtless seen in the public journals Judge LEDWITH's letter, addressed to me as such Chairman, accepting the nomination.

Under the circumstances, I deem it my duty to say to you, and through you, to the people of the City of New-York, that the nomination of Judge LEDWITH, conceived and put through by men notoriously in the interests of Tammany Hall, is a fraud upon our organization as well as upon the people of this City.

The facts connected with that nomination are, of course, well known to you, and it is a matter of surprise to me and others that you should not, as you said you would, repudiate it; for by the understanding had between the representatives of the above-named organization, OLIVER CHARLICK, Judge WATERBURY, ROSWELL D. HATCH and yourself, the nomination of Judge LEDWITH was to be made only for the purpose of forcing such a recognition from the outside organizations as would satisfy our dignity and self-respect.

Under no circumstances was it to be considered absolute, and it was then that you expressed a determination, if it appeared, as it has since turned out to be, a device and a scheme of Tammany Hall to indorse him, to disavow and repudiate it.

It is now two weeks since that nomination was made and within a few days of election, and as nothing has appeared from you indicating an intention so to repudiate it and place our organization where it was distinctly declared it should be, viz.: on the side of true reform, maintaining a dignified and honorable position, I can only conclude that you do not purpose to fulfil your promise, and accordingly, I, with others, do not propose to be the instruments of Tammany Hall in furthering its unholy alliance.

That the nomination of Judge LEDWITH is one not fit to be made, not only has the Bar of our City unanimously declared, but you yourself, in your own paper, by the flattering expressions applied to Judge BARRETT, have likewise corroborated, and it cannot be doubted that honest men of every party should and will cordially unite in the support of the latter gentleman and thus themselves repudiate the fraudulent nomination of Mr. LEDWITH.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

JOHN W. BENNETT,

Chairman of the Joint Convention of the "Regular Democratic" and Democratic Union Organizations.

ACTION OF THE MERCHANTS.

The Produce Exchange, Grocers' Board of Trade, Millinery Dealers, Naval Store Trade, Resolve to Suspend Business on Tuesday—The Day to be Devoted to Reform.

There was a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of deciding whether the same should be closed or not on Tuesday. The attendance was unusually large. Col. J. H. REID presided, and stated the object of the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE EXCHANGE: You are doubtless made aware by the public notice given you of the occasion of this assembly. Before I decided upon asking your attention I had consulted with some of the Board of Managers and some of the other members of the Exchange, and their views of the matter coinciding with mine, I determined to ask you to come together and say whether you would be willing on election day, Tuesday next, to give up the strife of business and devote the day in aiding, by your votes and influence, to rid the City from the misrule and gross corruption which have existed for a long time, and which must have been made manifest to the most sceptical mind. I have been an unflinching Democrat all my life; but now, when so much corruption is attributed to persons in power and influence in that party, I am now willing to aid in the reform movement, and I desire to know no political party in this canvass. My question will be of a candidate for office, "Is he honest, is he capable?" And if answered in the affirmative, he will get my vote. This subject is one which I consider gravely and earnestly, and I hope you will do the same.

Much applause followed these remarks, and Mr. HURLBUT moved that when the Exchange adjourned on Monday next, it should stand adjourned until Wednesday morning. [Applause.]

The Chairman's words, "Are you ready for the question?" were impatiently hailed with "Question! question!"

When the motion was put, it received such a prolonged and vociferous yell in the affirmative as has never, perhaps, been heard in the Exchange building before. Immense plaudits for the passage of the motion, and hisses for a jocose "No!" brought the meeting to a close.

Millinery Dealers to Shut Their Stores.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

We, the undersigned, dealers in millinery goods, hereby agree to close our several places of business Tuesday next, Nov. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain closed throughout the day, that all may have an opportunity of attending the polls.

J. Travis & Co.	Johnson, Burns & Co.
Andrews, Sanford & Smith.	Bosworth, White & Willis.
Worthington & Smith.	A. & W. W. Shumway.
M. T. Steinberger & Sons.	A. W. Libbey.
Merriam & Clyde.	Hill & Ketcham.
Emmerich & Co.	Hamberg, Hill & Co.
J. T. Burns & Co.	Kellogg, Hubbard & Co.
O'Neil & Stone.	W. H. Lyon & Co.
Henry C. Folger.	Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton.
Ira Beard.	
G. Rosenblatt, Bro. & Co.	

Other Mercantile Bodies to Suspend Business.

The Grocers' Board of Trade met in Pearl-street, yesterday, and adopted a resolution that the members close their places of business on Tuesday to give their employes an opportunity to labor for the reform movement. There seemed to be a general disposition to conform with the resolution.

The Naval Store Trade met at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street, yesterday, and decided not to hold any business session on Tuesday.

Most of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, representing a majority of the wholesale houses down town, have signified their willingness to comply with the request to close their places on Election Day.

The Reserve Vote—Scenes at the Head-Quarters of the Reform Committees.

As the day of election draws near, the head-quarters of the Committee on Election of the Committee of Seventy becomes more animated with the business of the campaign. The scenes and incidents at the head-quarters are of quite an interesting character. Crowds of excellent and respectable citizens, who attend well to every duty of life except the primary one, a good government, have besieged the head-quarters since it has been established, seeking to know what they shall do to cast a vote to stem the tide of corruption. A reception-room has been set aside for these gentlemen, where one of the Committee is stationed to answer all questions. Voters, who have heretofore neglected the right of suffrage, come into this bureau of information to find out what Ward and Election District they resided in; what officers are to be voted for, and who the candidates are?

These gentlemen mostly comprised young men, who have received an expensive schooling; middle-aged men, who are in the conduct of important business interests and enterprises; and old men, whose judgments upon other important affairs of life is caught from their lips as pearls of wisdom. They come to this bureau as to a school of politics, to take lessons, while there is yet time to save the integrity of republican institutions. One old gentleman, who is a native of this country, and a bank director, said the other day that he had never voted in his life, but was now prompted to do on account of the present state of official corruption. Others, who have not voted since the days when Whigs and Democrats fought honestly upon party issues, also come in search of information. They said that they had some hope of an honest election now, and will do all in their power to help the Reform movement. Below the rooms of the Committee are those of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, where there is a sort of political exchange established.

Men of diverse politics meet here and congratulate each other upon the progress of the fight against political trickery, and all give evidence of unanimity upon the one general sentiment of unrelenting hostility to the Ring. Documents containing information about the election are eagerly sought for and cheerfully distributed.

To mingle with these gentlemen and the active leaders in Reform, who daily congregate at the head-quarters, gives one an idea of the great revival in political purity which is now progressing in the City. Material for whole pages of history is furnished here daily, and the brightest records of the Reform movement will be those recounting the efforts of the Committee of Seventy, to stifle the hydra-headed monster of political corruption, by bringing out the reserve vote of the City in favor of an honest Government.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Withdrawal of Mr. Lewis from the Contest—The Reform Candidate to Receive His Support.

The following important correspondence fully explains itself, being another blow to secure the defeat of NORTON, the Ring candidate, in the Fifth Senatorial District:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

Samuel A. Lewis, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In view of the absolute necessity of securing a Reform Legislature in the present grave crisis of our City affairs, we feel emboldened to call upon all public-spirited citizens to unite upon a single candidate.

We know well your interest in the good cause, and that you are capable of making any sacrifice to secure the success of a proper City and State Government.

Under these circumstances, and although you are our individual and collective choice for State Senator, we ask you, in the best possible spirit, and solely for the sake of harmony and unity, to withdraw from the present canvass, and thus secure the success of the cause in which your heart and soul is so deeply interested. Yours, very truly,

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, WM. H. WICKHAM, F. F. MARBURY, WM. C. BARRETT, J. VAN SCHAICK, DANIEL B. LYDDY, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, E. B. WESLEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, asking me "for the sake of harmony and unity, to withdraw from the present canvass."

When I accepted the nomination for State Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, I did so with the avowed pledge that I was actuated by a desire to serve the interests of the people only; and if you believe my retiring will enable you to unite on a single candidate, and thus secure the success of a proper City and State Government, I yield to your judgment and decline remaining any longer in the present canvass. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. LEWIS.

Messrs. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, W. H. WICKHAM, F. F. MARBURY, OSWALD OTTENDORFER and others.

Another Police Election Order.

The following Police order in relation to the election was promulgated yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. [illegible].—The Police telegraph instrument after sundown on Nov. 7, inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one Station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your precinct to your station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately, by election districts, to the Central Office. You will obtain the canvass of each election district in full of the State ticket, as provided for by the blanks, but you will only transmit by telegraph the results on the office of Secretary of State. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts will send their returns forthwith by special messengers, as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit by telegraph in like manner. Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the Station-house to also bring with them the returns of the "Associated Press," and also the "Press Department" returns of the "Bureau of Elections," which you will deliver to the special messengers daily appointed to receive the same. Reporters will be furnished with returns at this office only. No questions relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every Station-house for the information of the residents in the vicinity.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Action of the Brooklyn Police—Citizens to be Protected in Watching the Counting of Votes.

Hon. S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, had an interview with the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, at which the latter gave assurance that if Republican candidates running in districts where it was feared the tables upon which the ballots were to be counted might be surrounded by supporters of Democratic candidates, would name two persons whom they desired to be present, he would see that the Police furnished them with proper protection in witnessing the correctness of the canvass.

The following correspondence has also passed between Mr. DUTCHER and the Police Board in relation to the counting of votes:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 2, 1871.

To Hon. Daniel D. Briggs, President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

SIR: I am instructed by the Republican General Committee of Kings County to request of your honorable body, that a representative of each party may be allowed to witness the canvassing of the votes at each polling place; said representatives to be selected by the candidates on each ticket in the following manner: The candidate on each county ticket to select one representative to witness the canvassing of that ticket. The candidates of each party on the city ticket to be allowed one representative, to be selected by them, to witness the canvassing of the votes cast for that ticket. The candidates of each party on the judiciary ticket to have present one representative, selected by them, to witness the canvass of votes cast for that ticket. The candidates of each party on the city judiciary ticket to be allowed to have present during the canvass of that ticket one representative, selected by them. Each candidate for each Senator to have present one representative of his selection during the canvass of that ticket. Each candidate for Assembly to have one representative of his selection present during the canvass of that ticket. Each candidate for Alderman and Supervisor to have present during the canvassing of the votes for Ward officers, one representative selected by him. This is in accordance with the spirit of the statute pertaining to the canvassing of votes in the City of New-York as per New-York State Laws, 1870, chapter 138, section 12. We trust you will afford the voters of Kings County the same opportunity to witness an honest and satisfactory canvass of the votes cast for their respective candidates on Tuesday next. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,

S. B. DUTCHER,

President Kings County Republican General Committee.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Nov. 3, 1871.

Hon. S. B. Dutcher, President Kings County Republican General Committee:

SIR: Your communication of the 2d inst., requesting us "to allow a representative of each party to witness the canvassing of the votes at each polling place, said representatives to be selected by the candidates on each ticket, and describing the mode of such selection, has just been received. As the law provides that the votes cast at any election shall be publicly canvassed, and that every citizen has a perfect right to witness such canvass, you may rest assured that the members of the Police force, under our directions, will receive explicit instructions to see to it that a full and fair opportunity to witness the canvassing of the votes cast at the coming election is afforded, as well to the persons selected by the candidates, as to any and all peaceable citizens who may desire so to do, and to arrest all persons who may interfere with his right, or with the canvassers, while engaged in the discharge of their official duties. By order of the Board. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) D. D. BRIGGS, President.

An Untruthful Statement.

In the *World* of yesterday it is broadly insinuated that Mr. ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Republican candidate for the Marine Court Bench, is indebted to the National Government to the extent of $500,000, on his accounts as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District. Mr. SPAULDING denies the accusation, declaring most emphatically that he does not owe the Government a dollar, but that, on the contrary, the Government owes him.

The Young Men of the Twenty-First Ward Indorse O'Brien.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

Hon. James O'Brien:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association of the Twenty-first Ward, held last evening, it was resolved to support the ticket of the Committee of Seventy. I was delegated to inform you of the fact, and to offer our services as challengers, watchers, &c., in the Twenty-first Ward. We have a thorough canvass of the ward, and will have a large force on election day at our head-quarters, a full supply of tickets of the Committee of Seventy, and carriages in readiness to reach any of the twenty-three districts. We shall be happy to take charge of your interests in our Ward or to assist your men. Very truly yours,

THOMAS DENNY, JR.

Reform Ratification Meeting in the Second Assembly District.

On Friday evening Grossie Garden in William-street, was crowded with enthusiastic German Reformers of the Second Assembly District, to ratify the nominations of the Reform ticket. Mr. WM. WAGNER presided. SIGMUND KAUFFMAN sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, in consequence of illness. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dr. E. FREUN, RAPHAEL WEILMOR, WM. RADDE, GEO. BURGHARDT and Mr. HENRY G. LEASK, the candidate for Assembly in that district.

An attempt was made by some "Jimmy" DUNPHY men present to propose cheers for their candidate, but it was a failure, inasmuch as the groans and hisses of the Germans completely drowned the voices of those modern Celts.

Ledwith Denounced by Tammany Organizations.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Tammany Association, held last evening, Judge LEDWITH was denounced as a pretended Democrat. The meeting resolved to support Judge BARRETT for the Supreme Court. The Seventeenth Ward Democrats also denounced LEDWITH last night, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Judge BARRETT.

Gov. Hoffman in Consultation with the Police Authorities.

Gov. HOFFMAN has come from Albany and intends to remain in the City until Wednesday next, to aid if possible in the enforcement of the election laws, and to prevent disturbances at the polls. He visited the Chamberlain's Office and Police Head-quarters, yesterday, and remained in consultation with the Police Commissioners for some time.

Military Aid in Case of an Outbreak.

In case of an outbreak on Tuesday next, ample preparations have been made by the military to render assistance to the Police. The troops detailed for this purpose will be provided with Remington breech-loading rifles.

Genet Fraternizes with Election Inspectors.

GENET, the Tammany nominee for Senator in the Eighth District, is striving hard to secure votes. The other day he was seen visiting rum-shops in the river districts in the Twenty-second Ward, in a carriage, being accompanied by three policemen in citizens' dress. Yesterday he rode around the various districts in the Nineteenth Ward, calling on the inspectors of election, and inviting them to take a drink at the nearest bar-room. He was seen conversing with "JOHNNY" COOLEY, an inspector in the Twenty-ninth District of the Ward, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, in the afternoon, and both men were subsequently noticed going into a liquor saloon, where they remained for some time.

VOTE FOR CITY REFORM

THE STATE TICKET.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller	NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer	THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General	FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commiss'er	ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
State Prison Insp.	THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Nominations Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

UNITED REFORM COUNTY TICKET.

Register	FRANZ SIGEL.
Supreme Court	GEORGE C. BARRETT.
Common Pleas	CHARLES P. DALY.
Superior Court	JOHN SEDGWICK, WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
Marine Court	ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT.	
Fourth	J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
Fifth	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
Sixth	AUGUSTUS WEISMANN.
Seventh	JAMES O'BRIEN.
Eighth	DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT.	
First	JAMES HEALY.
Second	HENRY G. LEASK.
Third	EDWARD A. WILLOUGHBY.
Fourth	JOHN HECKER.
Fifth	DAVID S. PAIGE.
Sixth	ISAAC WOOD.
Seventh	HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.
Eighth	CONRAD GEIB.
Ninth	STEPHEN PELL.
Tenth	HENRY H. HAIGHT.
Eleventh	RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Twelfth	HENRY E. CRAMPTON.
Thirteenth	GEORGE H. MACKAY.
Fourteenth	JOHN A. FOLEY.
Fifteenth	FREDERICK KILIAN.
Sixteenth	NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.
Seventeenth	CHARLES A. FLAMMER.
Eighteenth	SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Nineteenth	HORATIO SEYMOUR.
Twentieth	SEVERN D. MOULTON.
Twenty-first	WILLIAM A. WHITBECK.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

PETER GILSEY,	JOHN FALCONER,
S. B. H. VANCE,	GEO. W. VARIAN,
J. VAN SCHAICK,	GEO. BURGHARD,
WM. RADDE,	JOHN FOLEY,
S. L. MEHRBACH,	GUST. W. FABER,
ALEX. M'B'IN,	JOS. C. JACKSON,
JAS. FITZGERALD,	OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
ALEX. WILDER.	

A Soliloquy by the "Boss."

[AFTER TENNYSON.]

Comrades, leave me here at Norwalk by the mighty ocean's sand,
Leave me here and when you want me send the Sheriff with his hand!
'Tis the place, and all around it may be seen the signs of wealth;
Signs of many thousand dollars which have come to me by stealth!
Here I feasted Andrew Garvey, here with Ingersoll I strayed,
Talked of grave and serious subjects, or with lighter matters played,
Pondered much on chairs and carpets for the Court-house to be bought,
Fixed such prices as would give me all the riches that I sought.
Here with Peter B. I wandered, nourishing that youth sublime
With the fairy tales of plunder and the rich result of crime!
Ever planning some new system to advance our private weal,
Thinking no device too dirty or unworthy of our steal!
O, New-York, ungrateful City! will thy citizens chastise
Us, the rulers whom till lately they were wont to idolize?
True, I dipped into their purses far as human hand could get,
And withal have somewhat added to their mighty City's debt,
But in all my many stealings there was nothing mean or small,
And on this I take my stand—the noblest Robber of them all!
Petty plunderers to Sing Sing or to Blackwell's Island go,
But at those who steal by millions no one dares to strike a blow!
And in vain shall thy Committee for redress to Justice cry,
Tweedledom shall stand unshaken till the day when Twee'll die!

A. LOCKSLEY HALL.

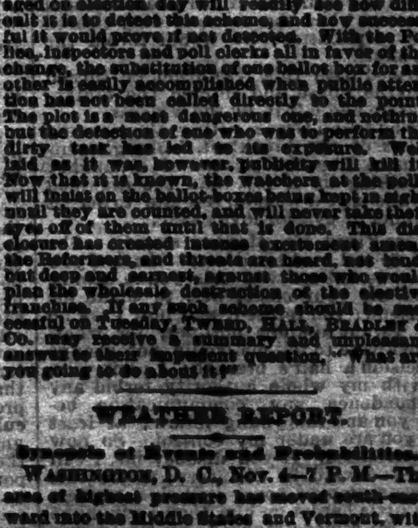
AN INFAMOUS PLOT.

A Plan of the Ring Thieves to Stuff the Ballot-Boxes.

One of Their Confederates Discloses the Villainous Scheme—The Police Said to be Implicated—A Warning to the Reformers.

It has long been suspected that a deep-laid plot existed by which the honest vote of the people was by some legerdemain of the Ring to be twisted at the coming election into an indorsement of their candidates. That some plan of this kind existed was certain beyond a doubt, but what it was has been heretofore unknown. By a happy accident the whole matter has been divulged, and proven worthy of the experienced rogues who have concocted it. If not stopped, and it now rests with the public to perform that important duty, the Tammany Ring will carry every election district in the City on Tuesday next by fraud. The plan is a novel but simple one. As is well known, the polling places are generally divided by a broad counter, some three feet and a half high, on which the ballot-boxes are placed, and which separates the room into two parts, the outside of which is occupied by the watchers, representatives of the candidates and the public, who, although able to see over, cannot see behind and close up to the counter. The space inside of this counter forms a private room, always having a rear entrance, and is occupied by the inspectors of election and the poll clerks. Knowing that the attention of those endeavoring to preserve the purity of the ballot-box will be devoted to watching the casting of votes the Ring will afford every facility to make the election apparently fair and the votes offered will be allowed to be honestly deposited. One or more of the ballot-boxes used will be part wood and only partially glass, instead of entirely, as they ought to be, and these will be used for the Senatorial and County tickets. During the election a list will be kept of the number of votes cast. When the polls are closed the genuine ballot-boxes will be closed, locked and sealed by the inspectors in the customary manner. They will then be taken off of the counter and placed upon the floor at its foot and close up to the bar, in which position they cannot be seen by those outside of the counter. During this time other ballot-boxes, corresponding in every particular with those used for the Senatorial and County tickets, will have been placed in a rear room which communicates with the entrance into that occupied by the inspectors, and which are in charge of a confederate who is so placed as to hear the number of votes as announced by the poll clerk. This confederate, as soon as the announcement is made, places in his dummy boxes the same number of tickets that have been voted into the real ballot-boxes, with the very material difference that they are composed mainly of votes in favor of the Ring candidates, no more being allowed for the reformers than are necessary to keep up a decent appearance. In many instances, to avoid objection as to indorsement of the ticket in the genuine box, the plausible dodge will be practiced of inserting in the dummy-box tickets having Reform indorsements, but having the names of their candidates covered by the "pasters" of Tammany. When these boxes are thus stuffed they are closed, locked and sealed, and made in every respect precisely similar to the genuine. When all is ready the inspectors take up the State ballot-box, and emptying its contents upon the table in the centre of the room, proceed to count the votes. While this is going on every eye in the room is riveted upon them. At this moment the confederate in the rear room creeps in with the stuffed ballot-boxes, and, keeping concealed under the counter, takes away the genuine boxes, which contain the votes really cast by the voters of the district, and substitutes the fraudulent affairs which he has stuffed. As soon as the genuine box is taken outside the room, other confederates, frequently Police officers, put on loose coats, place the ballot-boxes under their garments and disappear with them. The substituted boxes are then taken up, opened, and the inspectors proceed to count the votes. As these have been placed there by their confederates, their counting is done with the most extreme honesty and exactitude. Every ticket is publicly exhibited and fairly (!) counted, and the representatives of the candidates, although dumbfounded at the result, are deprived of all ground for complaint.

The annexed diagram will clearly illustrate the manner in which the rogues propose to carry out the fraud:



A.—Position of boxes during election, on counter.
B.—Position of boxes directly after election, on floor behind counter.

Any one who is familiar with the way in which the details of counting the votes are managed on election day will readily see how difficult it is to detect this scheme, and how successful it would prove if not detected. With the Police, inspectors and poll clerks all in favor of the change, the substitution of one ballot box for another is easily accomplished when public attention has not been called directly to the point. The plot is a most dangerous one, and nothing but the detection of one who was to perform the dirty task has led to its exposure. Well laid as it was, however, publicity will kill it. Now that it is known, the watchers at the polls will insist on the ballot-boxes being kept in sight until they are counted, and will never take their eyes off of them until that is done. This disclosure has created intense excitement among the Reformers, and threats are heard, not loud, but deep and earnest, against those who would plan the wholesale destruction of the elective franchise. If any such scheme should be successful on Tuesday, TWEED, HALL, BRADLEY & Co. may receive a summary and unpleasant answer to their impudent question, "What are you going to do about it?"

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—7 P. M.—The area of highest pressure has moved south-eastward into the Middle States and Vermont, with north-west and north-easterly winds on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. The area of lowest pressure has apparently moved from Iowa eastward, with southerly winds on the southern half of Lake Michigan, and north-easterly winds on Lake Superior. Another area of low pressure has appeared off the Carolina coast, with heavy rain from Virginia southward. Clear weather prevails in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, with north-easterly winds; clearing weather prevail on Sunday on the South Atlantic coast, and clear weather west of Alabama and Indiana; threatening weather, with north-easterly winds, prevail during the night on Lakes Huron and Superior, and easterly winds veering to south on the lower Lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the evening at our stations.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Embezzlement of the Relief Fund for Political Purposes—Action of the Governor on the Illegal Use of Militia.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4.—Astounding revelations are made this morning of the operations of Alderman C. C. P. HOLDEN, in the use of the relief funds. As HOLDEN is President of the City Council and candidate for Mayor on the opposition ticket, additional piquancy is given to the matter. Immediately after the fire a Relief Society was formed, of which HOLDEN was made Treasurer. The composition of this Society not being satisfactory to the committees from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other cities here, Mayor MASON dissolved it, and directed that everything should be turned over to the old Relief Society—an institution under control of citizens of integrity, and regularly incorporated. This was satisfactory to the committees from other cities, but was not to some of the Aldermen, and they refused to recognize the new arrangement. This misunderstanding was mentioned in these dispatches at the time. It now transpires that HOLDEN, while acting as Treasurer, secured at least $21,000 of the relief funds, and considerable supplies, which he refused to give up when the requisition was made by the proper authority. It is now alleged that this money is being used by HOLDEN to secure his election as Mayor, and very damaging evidence is produced to substantiate this charge. Among other things HOLDEN caused to be sent to the regular Committee a livery-stable bill amounting to [illegible]. Payment has been refused, and the Committee gives notice that no carriages have been needed in the work of relief. To what purpose the benevolence of the country might have been put, may now be seen from these specimens. The public may rest assured that the work of relief is now in good hands, and this man HOLDEN will be held to a strict accountability.

The publication here of a letter from Gov. PALMER to Attorney-General BUSHNELL, requesting him to present the facts in regard to the killing of Gen. THOMAS W. GROSVENOR to the Grand Jury of Cook County, has created a sensation. Very good authorities deny the right of the Governor to initiate such proceedings, unless the United States Attorney should first refuse to present the matter to the Grand Jury. But, on the other hand, Gov. PALMER is recognized as a lawyer of ability, and not likely to make a mistake. It is charged by the friends of Gen. SHERIDAN that Gov. PALMER is unfriendly to him, and has taken this opportunity to do him injury. At any rate, Gen. SHERIDAN seems the least disturbed about the matter of anybody. Gov. PALMER, in his letter, reviews the evidence before the Coroner's jury, wherein it was shown that Mayor MASON requested Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN to preserve order in the city, that the latter authorized Col. F. T. SHERMAN to raise a regiment of militia; that several companies were so organized and acted under the orders issued by Col. SHERMAN, and that the young man TREAT was acting under such orders when he shot Gen. GROSVENOR, and is guiltless of any legal offense. Gov. PALMER says in conclusion:

No one will pretend that the power to raise, organize and employ troops, or to call the organized militia of the State in service, appertains to the office of Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, nor will it be easy to find defenders for the opinion, if it should be expressed, that the Mayor of a city can either exercise or impart such a power to another; and I will not with you discuss the dangerous and deceptive theory of necessity or emergency that has been so often insisted upon to justify acts of lawless usurpation. It is answer enough that the Constitution of the State has not intrusted to Mayors of cities or to military officers the delicate duty of determining when its forces may be called into service or its laws be suspended. If these conclusions are correct, I think you will perceive that it is now the duty of the Governor and Attorney-General, and all other officers, to see that the laws are enforced against all parties concerned in these illegal and dangerous acts. It is not necessary, in determining upon the line of duty to be adopted to inquire whether the Mayor of Chicago, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN and FRANK T. SHERMAN and his associates and supposed subordinates, who were the agents by which the death of THOMAS W. GROSVENOR was produced, in assuming powers they did not possess, and which cannot be conferred upon them, were influenced by proper or improper motives or purposes. They assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and substitute in their stead law and military force to be defined and appointed by themselves. They by their lawless acts attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and have, by their dangerous example, weakened the public confidence in the Constitution and laws; and in their attempt to enforce usurped and lawless authority they have sacrificed the life of a peaceable citizen. Animated by the confidence I have thus expressed, and confident in the belief that the State of Illinois, acting through the proper departments of its government, is capable of protecting its own people and of enforcing its dignity and authority by its own laws, I have to request that you, in conjunction with the State's Attorney of the Seventh Circuit, will bring all the facts before the Grand Jury of Cook County, in order that all persons concerned in the unlawful killing of THOMAS W. GROSVENOR may be brought to a speedy trial.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Treachery of the Apaches—Peaceful Action of the Staked Plains Indians—Secretary of the Interior on Judge Wright.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The Apaches on the 11th of October, sixty strong, attacked a rancho on the San Simon, in Arizona, killed one man, wounded another and burned the place. Capt. SMITH, of the Twenty-first Infantry, writes that the Indians were pursued by the troops and were found to come directly from the reservation of Cañada Alamosa. There are 600 Indians on the ration rolls at Camp Grant, and on the last ration day only fifty answered, the remainder being absent on the war-path.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Indian Superintendent HOAG informs the Indian Bureau that over three hundred of the "Staked Plains Indians" came in a few days ago and expressed a desire for peace, and more are coming.

The Secretary of the Interior desires it to be stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the publication of the charges against Mr. WRIGHT. He says that a rigid investigation is now in progress, and when the report is made it will be given to the public. Until that time he prefers to express no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Judge WRIGHT, accused of frauds committed on Indians.

MEXICO.

Condition of the Town of Saltillo—It is Besieged by the Revolutionary Force.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 1.—Advices from Monterey to Oct. 28 have been received. TREVINO was still outside of Saltillo. He had enough men, but not enough arms and artillery to attack the town. A condition of siege is maintained in Saltillo by CERILLO, the Government commander, and the people of the town are required to retire to their houses early in the evening. MARTINEZ, on the other side of Saltillo, has cut off communication with the interior. Monterey papers publish captured correspondence of CERILLO, asking the Government for additional artillery. It is reported that CORONA is on his way to take command of the Government forces. EMINA TREVINO, Governor elect of Coahuila, who had joined the revolutionary movement of Gen. TREVINO, died from exposure in the camp of the latter. Cattle stealing on the Rio Grande is at an end. The thieves have all joined CORTINA, who is preparing to attack NAVARRO near Mier.

Message of the New Governor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Acting Gov. CONLEY's message was read today. He says nothing about an election. He hopes that there will be no ground for further reconstruction. He promises retrenchment. He says he cannot now tell of the disposition of the State bonds, and urges an investigation of the matter. He counsels execution of the laws, and promises to use his pardoning power sparingly. He advocates free education, but opposes mixed schools. He urges that the obligations of the State be faithfully met.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS

Names of the Probable Members of the Austrian Ministry.

Serious Political Crisis in the Bohemian Diet.

Presentation by American Citizens to Minister Washburne.

Results of the Copyright Quarrel in England.

Movement in Spain in Favor of the International Society.

The Sultan Refuses to Protect His Christian Subjects.

AUSTRIA.

Supposed Members of the New Ministry—Policy Likely to be Pursued—Threatened Crisis in Bohemia.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—The new Ministry, to the formation of which Baron VON KELLERSPERG has been called, is not yet definitively constituted, but the following "slate," which is current in political circles this morning, is generally believed to be accurate:

President, with the portfolio of the Interior, Baron VON KELLERSPERG; Finance, HOLZGETHAN; Worship, DE STREMAYER; Justice, CHLUMETZKY; Commerce, DE PLENER; War, SCHOLL; Agriculture, GROCHOLSKI. Count HOLZGETHAN and M. DE STREMAYER were members of the Ministry of Count POTOCKI, and DE PLENER of the Count DE TAAFFE's Cabinet.

The new President has declared, through the official organs, that the policy which compelled the retirement of Count HOHENWART will be vigorously pursued. Some of its friends having been deceived by rumors of compromise, it is distinctly announced that no compromise is in contemplation, or likely to be made.

PRAGUE, Nov. 4.—In the Bohemian Diet, today, an Imperial rescript was read, emphasizing the supremacy of the fundamental laws of the Empire, and pointing out their superiority over any mere local statutes or customs. The Emperor declares that these general laws can only be altered in the manner prescribed in the General Constitution. He warns the Diet against any attempt to nullify or disregard them, and exhorts Bohemia to send her usual representatives to the Reichsrath, declaring, at the same time, that failure or refusal to do this will involve the gravest political consequences, and that the responsibility for them will rest solely with the members of the Diet.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Presentation to Minister Washburne—Result of the Copyright Dispute—Spanish Political Difficulties—Failure of the Papal Mission to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Letters from Paris represent the offering of a testimonial to Minister WASHBURNE, on Thursday, to have been a very agreeable affair. A large number of Americans waited on the Minister and presented the souvenirs, consisting of elegant dinner and tea services of fine silver, the product of American mines and of American manufacture. An appropriate address, reciting that the tokens were offered as earnest of the donors' respect, gratitude and admiration for the Minister's distinguished public services and his kindness to all Americans who remained in Paris during the siege, accompanied the gifts. Mr. WASHBURNE accepted the testimonial and replied to the address in a few graceful remarks, in which he took occasion to acknowledge and praise the zealous co-operation of Col. HOFFMAN, the Secretary of the Legation, and other members of his diplomatic household. The correspondence and newspaper controversy in regard to authors' rights and an international copyright law, which have been attracting the notice of the literary world for some time past, have taken so personal a turn and become so heated that the TIMES of this morning declares its intention to close its columns to any further communication on the subject. Already one libel suit has grown out of the controversy, Hon. Mrs. NORTON having brought a prosecution against one of the writers on the subject.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—It is believed that the attack on the Government by the Republicans, under the lead of Señor ZORILLA, will be made in the Cortes during the coming week on the subject of the manner of dealing with the International Society. Señors ZORILLA and SAGASTA are widely at variance on this point, the latter supporting the Government heartily. The compromise between SAGASTA and ZORILLA, which has up to this time been discussed and looked forward to among the Conservative Republicans, is now thought to be impossible, as the agitation of the treatment of the Internationals is sure to produce a complete rupture.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—Monsignore FRANCHI, the Papal Envoy, has taken his departure from this capital, having failed in his efforts to obtain any guarantee from the Sultan in regard to the status of the Catholic subjects of Turkey. The Sublime Porte persistently refused to enter into any discussion of the condition of its Christian subjects.

Prorogation of the Parliament—Passage of the Russian War Fund Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A supplement to the *Official Gazette* has been issued. It contains a proclamation from the Queen announcing the further prorogation of Parliament to the 27th of December next.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Reichstag today passed the War Fund bill. During the debate prior to its passage, Prince BISMARCK urged upon the members the necessity, in the present aspect of European affairs, of strengthening the country by thus empowering the Emperor to act promptly and freely under any adverse or threatening circumstances which may arise. The passage of the War Fund bill, which was recommended in the Emperor's address at the opening of the Reichstag, would leave His Majesty unshackled, and would virtually place Prussia in a position to act either upon the offensive or defensive. No complications are at present apparent.

Sentence of a Negligent Switch-Tender.

Judge DEPUE yesterday pronounced sentence upon prisoners convicted at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. WILLIAM THOMPSON, the boy switch-tender, who pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in having caused the accident at Brill's Switch in July last, was first called for sentence. Gen. RUNYON made an appeal on behalf of the prisoner, and County Prosecutor TITSWORTH added his "recommendation to mercy." Judge DEPUE sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment and fined him $100.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THREE SONNETS ON LOVE AND BEAUTY.

BY SYDNEY DOBELL.

I.—To a Primrose Spray.

Look on this flower, which, from its little tree
Of bodily stem and branches, and leaves green,
Leans lovelier, being touch'd, and smelt and seen.
A Rose, a Rose, a Rose! and though thy three
Senses proclaim it truly unto thee,
And all their various difference intervene,
Yet unto thee, who knowest what they mean,
Thee who art one, and hast been, and shalt be,
Is one as thou; one Rose, one beauteous Rose,
One rosy Beauty. Who shall reason why
The slow stem, on a sudden season, shows
It can be worm unto this butterfly?
We know but this, that when yon ecstasy
Transfigures the green tree, its time of fruit is nigh.

II.—To the Same.

Oh Soul! that this fair flower dost so mirror,
Ask of thyself, saying—"Soul beautiful,
Oh Soul-in-love, oh happy, happy Soul,
That wert so dull and poor, and this sweet hour
Art so more floral even than a flower,
That in thee it is better'd to a full,
Whereto each former rose is poor and dull,
Ah, what doth thus enlarge thee and empower,
That thou who, at thy most, wert a priesthood,
A vessel strength, a bliss laudatory,
Hast grown a final joy, an absolute good,
A god that, for being good, believest in God
The more?" Thou canst not clear this mystery,
Ah happy, happy soul, whose fruit of life is nigh.

III.—To a Poor Woman, Unsatisfied with Woman's Work.

If Beauty is a name for visible Love,
And Love for Beauty in the conscious soul,
Which when comproving to its highest whole,
Or making that whole part of wholes above
Itself, feels, like an eye, that it doth move,
But cannot see the motion visible
To others and in others; if the sole
Difference is ours who see the spirit a dove,
Or feel the dove a spirit; and if in
All worlds Love, Love, as song and text allege,
Sums the full good of life, who shall not bow
To Beauty? Thou, born in her shrine, if thou
Shouldst dare profane her, what would be thy sin?
The sacrilegious priest does more than sacrilege.
—*Good Words.*

GRACE ALLEN.

"Well, she's a pretty birdie, and too young for William; so it is not so bad as it might have been," said Aunt Maria, gravely, to her maid. "But, mercy me! what a daft-like thing to leave a lit lassie like that to our Will to take care of!" That there was an Aunt Maria at home to hold things together, and keep the house from falling about his ears, while Will was rambling about heathen parts, never entered poor Jack Allen's head; but then poor Jack—the Lord forgive me for speaking an ill word of the dead!—never had any head, so far as I know; and certainly to make my nephew, Will Magnus, guardian to a lass of sixteen, was about the foolishest thing of a rare foolish life. However, we'll do the best we can for her, poor bit thing, and we cannot do more; eh, Jane?"

"No, ma'am," said Jane, demurely, mentally calculating the extra trouble which the young lady just arrived would give, and wondering that her mistress had borne so patiently with what mistress and maid well knew would be an immense interruption to the method and regularity of their lives. For both Aunt Maria and Jane Crupper, her factotum, were spinsters of a certain age, and as such not naturally inclined to the companionship of a pretty girl of sixteen, who was sure, they both thought, to have less sense than folly, and to be no good in the house, take her how they would. But if old maids, both women were substantially kind and generous; so poor little Grace was bidden welcome, with a magnanimous resolve to make the best of everything, and not to let mole-hills look too much like mountains.

Upstairs, whiles crying, whiles pondering, sat Grace Allen, poor Jack's orphaned child and William Magnus' ward. Grace had never known her mother, which was one among other reasons why the kind, soft heart of her father had yearned over her with such passionate tenderness, and why, had she been any one but Grace, she would have been spoilt ages ago. As it was, maybe she was just a shade spoiled on the outside, but then the heart of her was as pure as a bit of gold, and if she had been indulged she had not learnt to be selfish. Jack had brought her up on the principle of love, and on the whole his workmanship might be commended. Then she was pretty—very pretty; a fair-faced, brown-haired girl, tall for her years, with a skin like rose-leaves and cream, as her old nurse used to say, and a look of wholesomeness, if not of great strength, about her; a girl of warm and steadfast affections, not passions; faithful, loyal, truthful, loving; but a creature that cried rather than stormed when things went ill, and sorrows and disappointments, which not even Jack nor Nursey could keep from her, fell on her young head.

This was one of them. She had been wretched enough six months ago, when she had lost her dear Nursey, who had been to her like a second mother; but what was even that to this other terrible grief, the loss of her good, tender father, her friend, her protector, her playmate, her beloved? No wonder that she cried, poor darling, if between whiles she pondered; and the shape her thoughts took chiefly was, "I wonder what kind of man my guardian is," and, "I wonder if I shall ever see Addy again, and if he will keep his promise and write to me?"

Addy was a young man standing in the registrar's books as Adolphus Cayley, the son of Color-Sergt. Cayley of the regiment where poor Jack had been Major. Moreover he was Nursey's nephew—and not a gentleman. But he was a fine, handsome, gallant youth, learning now to be a civil engineer; a lad with brains and the knowledge of how to use them, and who, by the grace of natural refinement, quick perceptions, and some good fortune in early associations, had gained a quite passable amount of good-breeding, so that his manners, if not noticeably aristocratic, were by no means plebeian. And he had been much with Grace; both years ago, when they were little people playing with cowslip balls and daisy chains in the meadows, and later, when, grown girl and youth, they had not found the two ends of the village where they lived so far apart that they could not meet every day, nor the barriers of rank so insuperable that they could not learn to be friends; dear friends; such friends as a boy and girl, used to each other from childhood, and whose affections have not been diverted by interlopers, are by habit and that mysterious thing we call nature. Jack Allen had never interfered with the acquaintance. Bohemian as he was by inclination, and easy tempered to a fault, so long as his little girl was pleased, he was satisfied; and Nursey, who loved the bright brave boy like her own—well! Nursey shut her eyes, and kept on repeating to herself, "They are only children," long after Addy, at the least, had learnt enough of his own mind to know the contrary. So things had been in the past. What they would be in the future, with Aunt Maria's old-fashioned Scottish ideas about caste and maidenly dignity; with William Magnus's high notions of duty, and the care he ought to take of his dead friend's daughter; with Grace Allen's loyalty on the one side, and want of fight on the other; and with young Addy's personal pride to keep him to his point, and conventional sensitiveness to make him forbear to press that point—what they would be with all these warring elements to perplex and distract, remained now to be seen. Meanwhile poor little Grace cries, and Aunt Maria and her maid Jane generously resolved to make the best of a bargain not wholly to their mind.

"My dear, who's your correspondent?" asked Aunt Maria, for her a trifle sternly, as, two or three weeks after her arrival at High Elm, Grace Allen's fair face flushed and dimpled with delight, when the servant handed her a letter, addressed in a large, bold, well-written hand.

"Addy," replied Grace, laconically.

"Addy? but who is Addy?"

"Addy Cayley," repeated Grace.

"Two daft words don't make one wise answer," said Aunt Maria, smiling and knitting her brows at the same moment. "'Addy,' first, and then 'Addy Cayley,' don't tell me much, lassie. Come, now, out with it! Who and what is this Addy Cayley who writes—eh, my heart! but he writes long letters!"

"I have not much to tell you, Aunt Maria," said Grace, demurely. "Addy Cayley is a boy I know; poor papa knew him, and Nursey, and he is with Mr. Tine, the engineer, and he's going to make railroads out in India some day, and I've known him all my life, and I can't tell you any more."

"What's his father?" asked Aunt Maria, coming to the point.

"Color-Sergeant in poor papa's regiment," said Grace; and for the first time in her life she wished that Addy's father had epaulettes like a major's.

"Color-sergeant! and in your poor papa's own regiment! Lassie, he's no fit companion for you," said Aunt Maria warmly, speaking broad Scotch as she always did when excited.

"Papa thought he was, and so did Nursey," said Grace, with a certain suggestive drawing in of her lips—a look that Aunt Maria was quick enough to read, and wise enough to not quite like; therefore, not to wish to provoke too much.

"Ah! but you see, my dear, it's your guardian, and in his case I, who have you now between hands," she answered, soothingly. "Besides, what might be when you were a wee thing, is no just blate for a young lady in her teens, and I think, lassie, if you will reflect, a moment's consideration will show you that the son of a color-sergeant in your father's regiment is not just a fit friend for your father's daughter. But how came he to get such a good education?" and she turned over the envelope curiously. "How was it he didn't take to the ranks, like his father?"

"Poor papa helped him, and Nursey had some money, and another person, a Miss Mead, where his mother had been housekeeper, helped him too," said Grace. "So among them all he was sent to a good school, and now he is with Mr. Tine, for he is such a dear, clever boy," she added innocently, "every one loves him, and every one wanted to help him. But papa and Nursey did the most; and papa liked me to be friends with him," she added, with the same drawing in of her lips, a little viciously this time.

"Well, my dear, we'll say no more about it now," said Aunt Maria, shutting her work-box with a resolute air, as if she shut up Grace, and Addy, and all relating to them, inside it. "Your guardian is coming home next week, and we'll hear what he says. If he likes such an intimacy for his ward, well and good; he can suit himself. I don't approve of it, and so I tell you frankly; but then I am old-fashioned and behind my day, I dare say. However, Will is master, and when he's at home I'm only mistress. Maybe you'll know the difference some day, little lassie," she added, patting the girl's flushed cheek kindly as she left the room.

"They shan't take me away from Addy, whatever they do," said Grace to herself; and then she sat down and answered the boy's letter, and, girl-like, told him all that had happened, with unintentional amplifications.

"I shall have to work hard," was Addy's unspoken commentary when he read her more than kind, and slightly less than exact outpour; "and I'll do it or die."

The week passed, and the day dawned the close of which was to see William Magnus, Grace Allen's guardian and Aunt Maria's nephew, once more at home to take the sleek reins into his strong hands, and set those things straight which Aunt Maria's good-nature for the one part, and fear of interfering in matters beyond her ultimate control for the other, used to let go crooked. There were tenants to look after, and rents to reserve, and leases to renew; for Will Magnus had a supreme distrust of all professional services, and preferred to let his affairs come to a standstill in Aunt Maria's keeping while he was rambling in foreign parts, to trusting them to any paid agent whatsoever. There was thus plenty for him to do at such times, as he came home; and Aunt Maria was a little troubled to have this lassie and her silly affairs added to her favorite's burdens. But it had to be done, and to Will was left the task of coping with Addy Cayley.

Somehow Grace was desperately afraid of this guardian of hers. It is that way with young people when any one is held up to them as a bugbear; and Aunt Maria, being weak on all questions of authority, had the habit of putting forward her nephew as the *ultima ratio impersonale*, the bogie whom no one could withstand. So then when Grace was sent for in the gloaming to come down-stairs, and be introduced to her guardian, she entered the room with her foolish heart all in a flutter, and her cheeks with considerably more of the cream than the rose-leaf in them.

"And you are poor Jack's little girl!" said a kind, frank, cheery voice, and Grace, lifting up her shy blue eyes, saw standing before her a medium-sized, not particularly handsome, but square-built, powerful-looking man, with a bronzed genial face, and a pleasant smile, showing a row of small square teeth, like ivory, beneath the tawny gold of his bushy beard. Then Grace was no longer afraid. With the instinctive trust of a child, or an animal, she went straight up to her guardian, and laid both her hands on one of his broad outstretched palms. They were friends from that moment, to Aunt Maria's unfeigned surprise, and maid Jane's secret disapprobation.

"Miss Grace need not have been afraid or silly," she said, when discussing the subject in the sanctuary of the housekeeper's room; "but she might have been content with one hand, I think, and him a gentleman as she had never set eyes on before!"

If Jack Allen's daughter had studied under the cleverest and most ruse of instructresses, she could have done nothing wiser, so far as her guardian was concerned, than what she did when she frankly laid her hands on his, and claimed and accepted him as her friend. For the one besetting weakness of the strong man in whose care she had been left, was, that he liked to be loved, and valued trust more than anything else in the world. He was one of those men who are what others make them; to the suspicious an enemy, to the loving and believing a hero, a protector, a friend. To Grace Allen, therefore, he was resolved to be henceforth her best and truest protector, her champion, care-taker, emphatically her friend.

William Magnus was given to making pets. Now it was a dog, now a horse, sometimes a child, sometimes a pursuit, and sometimes it was a woman. His fancies generally varied with each return home; so that Aunt Maria was not greatly surprised to see him give up all his other loves, even his pointer Fan and his bay horse Cub, for his new plaything, poor Jack Allen's daughter. He devoted himself to her. For her sake he abandoned certain savage ways, which he had never been known to abandon until now. He wore a dress-coat for dinner, instead of a loose sack more like a cloak than a coat; he smoked one cigar where formerly he had smoked three; and he came into the drawing-room of an evening and talked, instead of keeping in his own peculiar den, where no one but himself ever entered. He became, indeed, almost a nuisance from the persistency with which he hung about the drawing-room; whereas, in former times, he had been more slippery than an eel, and as difficult to catch as a wild hawk. Aunt Maria noted all these changes, but said nothing. Will was master, as she had said, and she knew her own interests too well to oppose his inclinations, whatever they might have been. And then Grace was but a bit lassie yet, she argued to herself; and she had no reason to be afraid. And yet, why afraid? Will was his own master; and if he chose to fall in love with Grace, and to marry her off-hand, who was there to say him nay, and why should he not? Yet somehow the prospect did not please Aunt Maria. Fine fellow, and strong and hearty as Will was, he was forty if a day, while Grace was but sixteen yet, not even that one year riper, "sweet seventeen." And though the difference might not be very shocking now, yet it would be hereafter, when the one would be a handsome woman of thirty, in the very prime of her life and the full meridian of her beauty, and the other would be fifty-four or five, waning, if not rapidly yet waning decidedly.

As for Grace, no prospective difficulties came to trouble her at present. She was happy, and quite content that things should go on as they were now for so long a time as—well, for as long as every one else was happy. There had been no talk of Addy, because the boy had not written to her again; and Aunt Maria had not liked to make mischief; so that possible disturbance was in present abeyance, and youth having the happy knack of trust and contentment, the girl was perfectly well satisfied with her lot as it was; and if ever she thought of the future at all, it was only as a vague dream of some very wonderful happiness in which Addy shared, and to which she gave no name. So the time passed on, and the Spring melted into the Summer, and the Summer ripened into the Autumn, and then Grace began to think that Addy's next letter was long in coming, and then she wished he would write to her again.

And her wishes bore fruit; for not long after she had begun to say a little of nights to herself, the post brought her one day at breakfast a letter in the same broad bold handwriting as before; and Aunt Maria's work was cut out for her.

"Aha, missy!" cried William Magnus, watching her vivid blush with an expression on his face not easy to read. And then he asked, as Aunt Maria had asked before, "Who's your correspondent?"

"Addy," answered Grace.

"Addy?" And who's Addy?" laughing a little grimly.

"Addy Cayley," returned Grace, with the feeling that all this had been gone through before.

"Oh yes, Will," chimed in Aunt Maria; "that is a thing I wanted to tell you of, but I have had no opportunity until now. Do you approve of this young lad's writing to Grace?"

"I must first know all about him, and what it means," said William, with a grave look. "Come here, my little girl, and tell me, who is this Addy Cayley of yours? and why does he write to you? and what does he say?"

He held out his hand, but Grace, instead of running up to him, as she would have done under any other circumstances on such an appeal, hung her head a little lower, and remained motionless. She did not want to show Addy's letter. It had been a long time coming, but now that it had come it was very sweet and very tender, and it said one or two things which, child as Grace was, she was not too young to understand; and then at the end it slid in, by way of key-note to the whole, "I think I can trust you, Grace, to believe in me, even if you have to wait a long time before I have made my fortune. But you know I shall make it some day, and I think you know, too, who it is that I would ask to share it, or rather who it is that I would give it all to. If you are in doubt, look in the glass, and it will tell you."

So this was what Grace did not want to show, all in a maze and tremor of trouble and delight as she was; and this was why she sat in her chair, and hung down her head, instead of running up to her guardian as else she would have done.

"Will you not come to me, Grace?" asked Will, in a tone perhaps more pained than severe, but both together.

The girl rose slowly and went forward with childlike reluctance; but though she went on this second appeal, she halted before she had got quite close to her friend. He put out his hand and drew her up to his knee; for, with a magisterial kind of instinct, he was sitting all this time.

"Come, look up, bonny one," he said, kindly, putting his large hand under her chin and lifting her face. "I do not like to see you so downcast as this, and for no reason. Tell me all about this Addy Cayley of yours. You are wise enough to know, little girl, that, as your guardian, I am entitled to know."

"There is nothing to tell," said Grace, part shy, part sullen.

"No? Then you must let me read his letter, that I may judge for myself."

"No, no!" cried Grace, vehemently. "I won't let you read the letter, Mr. Magnus! It is too bad of you to ask; it is too cruel, too horrible! Papa would not have done such a thing, and you shall not read it!" On which she thrust it into her pocket, and crushed it rebelliously in her hand in the depths, for indeed it seemed to her at this moment, trembling with love and virgin shame together, that it would have been worse than sacrilege to show it—it would have been gross, improper, treacherous, everything most vile and terrible.

William Magnus was not a patient man. There had been a time when, kind and brave as he was, and frail as was his opponent, he would have taken from her by force what she refused now to his request; but a change had somehow come over him of late, and, without another word, but with a curious pallor on his bronzed face, he rose from his seat and left the room, leaving Grace so far the conqueror; yet leaving her more unhappy than if she had yielded, as perhaps she ought to have done, and had given him the confidence he had claimed. And yet how could she show Addy's letter? You might as well have asked her to lay bare her heart as it beat in her bosom. She was unhappy because of her disobedience, truly, and yet she did not feel as if she ought to have been more tractable. Addy and her guardian; love and duty; fidelity and obedience. Oh, why is not the path made plainer for tender souls who would fain do right to every one all round, yet who, if they are loyal to one, must needs fail the other!

"Grace, I am surprised at you," said Aunt Maria, with vague displeasure; and she too got up and went away, not caring to venture on a question which she was dimly conscious had depths beyond her sounding.

So Grace sat down and cried, feeling as if her fairy palace had suddenly melted away, and had left her standing in the midst of ruins. And yet had not Addy said he loved her, and was she not bidden to wait? And wait she would, though she had to wait in sorrow and tribulation, and with only ruins for her soul's habitation for the rest of her life.

Meanwhile Will Magnus wandered about the garden, perplexed, disappointed, angry, and most miserable. Yes, most miserable. It seemed to him that no one in this wide world of suffering was so wretched as he was at this moment. He had known full well the truth of his own heart, but he had resolutely shut his eyes to the state of his feelings and the hostile chances of the future, and now he had to pay for his blindness. Yet she was such a child! He could not have acted differently. How could he, a man of forty, with the silver beginning to spread over his gold, how could he make love to a child not yet seventeen, and his own ward? And yet he loved her; better than his own life, better than his past—than his dignity—if not better than his honor. And she, whom all this time he had thought a mere bit of wax which he was moulding to his desire, she whom he fondly hoped he was leading, as yet unconsciously, to love him, so that when she was a woman and able to choose she would choose him of her own free will—his child-love, his delight, his darling, she had already given her heart away; and what he thought he held safe in his own hands proved to be the mere outside appearance, no more! And now what could he do? Play the tyrant, and forbid her young lover ever to think of her again? or be magnanimous and give up his treasure to the earlier claimant? Yet why should he? She had shown no feeling for him; she must have known what he suffered; and she had placed no trust in him. And at this thought his anger began to rise. She had placed no trust in him, he who of all men prized and desired confidence. Why, then, should he show her kindness? And was it not his duty to look into this matter narrowly, and to forbid it absolutely, unconditionally, at least for the present, no matter who this young scoundrel might be? He was a scoundrel; Will Magnus made sure of that beforehand, else he would not have written to her, child as she was, without first asking permission of her guardians and care-takers. Yes, the sense of duty cleared off his perplexities; he would forbid the whole affair.

So armed with this resolution, he turned back to the house, and entered the dining-room as he had left it, by the window.

Here he found Grace sitting alone among the *débris* of the breakfast, looking, in his eyes, more like the picture of a naughty child sulking for a toy, than the dignified presentment of a woman, resolute to accept all manner of evil for love's sake.

"Grace," said Mr. Magnus sternly. She looked up and read her doom. "I asked you just now to tell me who this young man is, to give me your confidence, to make me your friend; you refused; and now I ask no more. I want to know nothing; for whatever you were to tell me would not change my decision a hair's breadth; I positively, and with my whole authority, forbid any correspondence, any communication between you and this young fellow; at least while you are under my control. So now you understand. If you disobey me, I will make you a ward in Chancery; where this precious scamp of yours will find matters even a little harder on him than I can make them. No remonstrances," as Grace was about to speak. "You had your opportunity; you neglected it; and now you must abide by your own choice of action. Mine is made; and nothing that you could do will alter my decision."

Saying which he again left the room; and before the evening had come he had left the house, for two years' travel in the wilds of Abyssinia, giving Aunt Maria strict orders what to do and what to forbid, should Grace prove disobedient, or young Addy Cayley troublesome.

But Grace was a good girl in her own way. If she was rebellious in her fidelity she was not disobedient in act, and as her guardian had forbidden her to write, so that she was unable to do so openly, she seemed to have recourse to no mean deception; so simply held on and trusted, and hoped that Addy would hold on and trust too. But it was weary work, and by the time the winter had fairly come, the suspense and sorrow in which she lived had begun to tell upon her sadly, and the rose leaves were fast fading from her face, leaving her so pinched, pale, distressed, that Aunt Maria's kind heart bled for her, and she even ventured once on a half-hesitating petition to her nephew, for leave to relax the severity of her jailership.

With poor Addy the case was almost as bad. Not only coming to his letter he tortured himself with fears that Grace had taken it ill, held it presumptuous, and by her silence wished him to understand that he had no chance, no hope. The fever into which his perplexity threw him nearly cost the poor lad his life; but he rallied again after a severe fight, and turned to his work again, resolute if sad, with no cowardly despair or despondency, for if hope, and love, and poetry were gone, he had at least work, fame and ambition still left.

Meanwhile Grace faded steadily away, till by the Spring-time she looked more like dying than living. But she never complained. She simply wept and fretted, and could not eat, and grew weaker, and thinner and paler; but she did not disobey her guardian's commands, and she did not cease to love and long for Addy.

Suddenly Will Magnus came home; no one knew why, and even he himself would have been troubled to give a reason intelligible to any one. But impelled by the restless dissatisfaction that had taken possession of him ever since his outbreak with Grace, he came back one day as if he had dropped from the skies, and nearly killed his fragile ward by the suddenness of his arrival. She was lying on the sofa drawn up in the bay of the window, half dozing from mere weakness, when all at once she became conscious of some one looking at her. She opened her large blue eyes with a start and a cry, and the next instant was lying in a dead faint in her guardian's arms, who, for a long time, sobbing bitterly, strong man as he was, hung over what he thought to be the corpse of the sweet child he had killed. But she was restored before it was too late, and, after infinite pains and difficulty, once more looked out into the glad life of earth.

Will was kneeling by her, holding her hands in his when she finally recovered; careless of what Aunt Maria, of what Jane the maid, of what the doctor might think, kissing those pale, wasted little fingers, while his hot tears fell over them. Grace opened her eyes upon him. Feebly raising herself from the pillow, she slid one arm round his neck, and caressingly laid her cheek on his.

"Guardy dear," she whispered, putting up her other hand to his face, "send Addy to me. Let me see him again! Oh, let me see him again!" and then she fell back and fainted again.

But she had conquered. It was a struggle and a pain; but then life itself is but a struggle and a pain all through! Will felt the innocent ingratitude of the girl, perhaps, more than anything else. Here was he breaking his heart over her, and the first use she made of her restored life was to beseech him for his rival! However, it had to be done. It was not in him to resist such an appeal, made so tenderly, so confidingly, with such an abandonment of self-restraint, such child-like trust in his goodness, appealing from him to himself. It had to be done, and it was done; and when the two young people were honestly and openly engaged, for all that Addy was but the son of a Color-sergeant, then Will Magnus again, and for the last time left home.

Not many months after, the Consul at Zanzibar wrote to Aunt Maria a sad, if brief, account of how her nephew had died of fever almost immediately on his arrival in the country; and how, with his last breath he had sent his love to "Grace Allen," and his dying prayers for her happiness.

So the strong bore the burden that the weaker might be spared; and the man went down in the noonday of his power, that the younger lives might blossom and brighten in his stead.—*All the Year Round.*

The Naming of Herschel's Planet.—Lalande proposed the name of the discoverer, and the new planet was indeed long known on the Continent by the name of "Herschel." The symbol of the planet (H.) the initial letter of Herschel's name, with a small globe attached to the cross-stroke, still reminds us of the honor which Continental astronomers generously proposed to render to their fellow-worker in England. Lichtenberg proposed the name of Astræa, the Goddess of Justice—for this "exquisite reason," that since justice had failed to establish her reign upon earth, she might be supposed to have removed herself as far as possible from our unworthy planet. Poinsinet suggested that Cybele would be a suitable name; for since Saturn and Jupiter, to whom the gods owed their origin, had long held their seat in the heavens, it was time to find a place for Cybele, "the great mother of the gods." Had the supposed Greek representative of Cybele—Rhea—been selected for the honor, the name of the planet would have approached somewhat nearly in sound, and perhaps in signification, to the old name Rahu. But neither Astræa nor Cybele were regarded as of sufficient dignity and importance among the ancient deities to supply a name for the new planet. Prosperin proposed Neptune as a suitable name, because Saturn would thus have the eldest of his sons on one side of him, and his second son on the other. Bode at length suggested the name of Uranus, the most ancient of the deities; and as Saturn, the father of Jupiter, travels on a wider orbit than Jupiter, so it was judged fitting that an even wider orbit than Saturn's should be adjudged to Jupiter's grandfather. In accepting the name of Uranus for the new planet, astronomers seemed to assert a belief that no planet would be found to travel on a yet wider path; and accordingly when a more distant planet was discovered, the suggestion of Prosperin had to be reconsidered; but it was too late to change the accepted nomenclature, and accordingly the younger brother of Jupiter has had assigned to him a planet circling outside the paths of that assigned to their father and grandfather. It may be noted, also, that a more appropriate name for the new planet would have been Cœlus, since all the other planets have received the Latin names of the deities.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

The Capital of the Argentine Republic.—The City of Buenos Ayres contains about 250,000 inhabitants. It is situated on very low lying ground on the banks of the River Plate, about 200 miles from the ocean. Indeed, so low are the banks of the river, that in coming into the roadstead the traveler would readily imagine that he was looking on nothing more than a grove of trees growing in the ocean. The River Plate, opposite Buenos Ayres, is about thirty miles in width, and so shallow, that a vessel drawing from fifteen to twenty feet of water is obliged to drop her anchor seven or eight miles off the city. Having come to her moorings, she is immediately surrounded by a multitude of whale-boats, manned almost exclusively by loud-tongued Italians, who enjoy a monopoly of the harbor work at present. In one of these boats the traveler is carried toward the beach for the sum of ten shillings; but should the river happen to be, as is not unfrequently the case, very low, he is transferred from the boat to a high-wheeled cart, in which he and his belongings are pulled through mud and sand, with shout and yell, into the largest city of South America. Even looking at this cart, he feels that he is in a new country; for to it are yoked three horses in a manner that would rouse the astonishment, and most probably the contempt, of any Scotch agriculturalist. One horse is between the shafts and before the cart, as he ought to be; but the two assistants are merely lashed to the points of the shafts by a strap passing round their bodies, so that they have to pull, as a sailor would say, "broadside on." After a further disbursement of gold, the traveler gets quit of cart and porter, and sits down to collect his scattered faculties in the handsome Hôtel du Paix, or the Hôtel de Provence, in either of which he can live for about a sovereign per diem. The streets are narrow, and excessively ill-paved and lighted; and though there are many good shops and stores, they are not so showily or expensively fitted up as in our home cities; so that the streets present a rather dull and uninteresting appearance. The houses are nearly all of one story, with a flat roof, or azotea, which serves as a sort of promenade for the members of the family, or as a capital position for a band of riflemen in case of a disturbance in the streets, as the Spaniards proved in the case of Gen. Whitelocke, whose name is still repeated by them, though coupled with terms rather disparaging to the fame of British military prowess. Many of the houses have an open court-yard inside, upon which open all the doors and windows. This court is roofed with wire netting, along which are trained grape-vines and many other creepers remarkable for the richness of their blossoms or the fragrance of their perfume; while in the centre plays a fountain surrounded by large vases filled with the most beautiful plants and flowers. Thus is the visitor often struck with the great contrast between the dull and deserted appearance of a house while he knocks at the outer door, and the beautiful scene which displays itself to his delighted eye as he is ushered into the inner court.

There are no public buildings in Buenos Ayres worthy of note besides the Government House, the Church of San Lorenzo, the Colon Theatre and some few more. If desirous of seeing some really beautiful quintas or country residences in the neighborhood, the traveler can, by train, go either to Palermo, or to any one of several other places where the wealthy merchant enjoys a respite from his labors among cotton and woolen goods, hides and grease, and where for a brief time he may revel amid all the luxuries which his riches can procure.—*Good Words.*

A Famous Seaport.—For two days we signal among the coral reefs, escaping them as if by miracle once and again; and on the third morning, our pilot (who is keeping me company in the rigging of the fore-mast) stretches his long arm toward a dark gray spot on the yellow beach, and says, exultingly: "Dere is Jiddah!" It is, indeed, the famous port of the pilgrims, which is to Mecca what Yambo is to Medina, or Jaffa to Jerusalem. The entrance of the harbor is defended by a double ring of coral reefs, overlapping each other like the claws of a crab, around which the white breakers curl and heave warningly. Anchoring just within this natural breakwater, we lower our boat, and pull for the town. Before us extends a long strip of level beach, broken midway by what seems at first sight a mass of gray ruins, but which, as we near it, shapes itself into flat-roofed houses, and loop-holed walls, and tapering minarets, and all the barbaric picturesqueness of a genuinely Oriental town. After the utter loathsomeness of Koomfidah, I look with no little satisfaction upon the high stone buildings, the broad archways, the gaudy signboards, which surround me on every side; but though one or two of the principal streets have a somewhat European air about them, the general effect is thoroughly Eastern. The tall, fortress-like, narrow-windowed houses—the low massive gateways and narrow streets, from the depths of which you see the sky far above you, like a little ribbon of burning light; the crowded bazaar, filled with a rich Summer gloom of shaded sunlight, and humming like a hive with bearded traders, black half-naked water-carriers, heavy-laden camels, gaunt brigand-like beggars, and veiled women in long blue mantles, with their children slung like satchels over their shoulders; all this carries us back in a moment to the manifold wonders of the *Arabian Nights*. Here sits Aladdin at the door of his father's shop, just as he may have been sitting on that memorable evening when the African magician invited him to that expedition of which we all know the result. There, plodding methodically behind his laden donkey, comes Ali Baba, with an anxious expression on his weather-beaten countenance, as if doubting whether he may not have forgotten the cabalistic "Open sesame!" or wondering whether that brute Cassim will ferret out the secret of his newly-acquired wealth. This squat broad-shouldered fellow, waddling under a huge bundle, must be Hindbad, the porter, cursing his hard fate as the steams of Sindbad's kitchen salute his eager nostrils. Yonder vailed figure, in yellow slippers, whose face is so closely muffled as to leave nothing visible save her brilliant eyes, is undoubtedly the "incomparable Princess Badroulboudour," on her way to the bath, all unconscious of the prying gaze furtively directed at her by the audacious owner of the Wonderful Lamp. And there, in their usual disguise of Moussul merchants, go "the good Haroun Alraschid" and his grand vizier, Giafar, out for a *lark* about the streets of the town, as we have all seen them a thousand times in the long Winter evenings of our childhood.

In the midst of such surroundings, we begin to feel that we are really in the East; and this impression is intensified a few hours later, when a hospitable German, with whom our skipper has some professional acquaintance, carries us off to "tiffin" in his house at the other side of the town—a huge high-roofed palace of a place, with an open court, deliciously cool and shady. In one of the upper rooms of this château we sit down to a meal of bonâ fide kabobs and pilaffs, with the traditional arabesques covering the walls, and the traditional black slaves in attendance; after which we take our coffee reclining on an enormous crescent-shaped divan, in a bow-window commanding a view of the entire harbor, with the cool sea-breeze coming to us like the breath of life—"Enough to spoil a man for work for the rest of his life," as the Captain feelingly remarks. The charm is somewhat marred, on our return through the town, by the omnipresent dust and the ceaseless assaults of the dogs; for in this stronghold of Mohammedanism, even the dogs are strict Moslems, and fly at every Giaour with great zeal; but, on the whole, we are well satisfied.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Crossing the Channel.—The sufferings that may be witnessed any rough night in the tourist season would move to compassion any one less case-hardened than a railway director; they have been known to work even on the callous sympathies of Channel mariners. As for delicate women and invalids, these hardships must murder them wholesale; while in weak constitutions they must sow the seeds of more consumptive diseases than the Cornice and all the cod-liver oil in the world can cure. You are turned out at midnight in any of the Continental stations, say Calais, for choice. The steamer is lying in the harbor comparatively hard by, so the train does not transport you on to the end of the pier. The steamer is quite far enough off though, as you learn to your cost. You have a lady in charge, and are weighted with the appropriate bags, rugs, and umbrellas. You toil along despairingly in the rear of the rush of passengers, who, more or less heavily handicapped, have entered themselves for the berths. With the weight you are forced to give way to them; you know you have not the faintest chance of being placed. It is blowing half a gale, and the rain is driving in blinding sheets. You have no hand to spare for an umbrella, and the officious wind lifts your coat-skirts back, that the rain may soak well into you. You go slipping over the wet paving-stones, tripping in the grooves of the sunken rails, and stumbling over chains and cables to the gangway. The gangway is perpendicular, guarded by *gendarmes*, who demand your passport, and blocked by a corpulent female, wedged tight by her bundles. Next you encounter the slippery corkscrew staircase that leads to the cabin—called "companion," *lucus a non lucendo*, because you must tumble down it in single file—and you force it in the face of a combination of fœtid stenches that forecast your coming qualms. The only thing that can spare you them is a recumbent posture, and at best there are only berths and sofas for a third of the passengers. All these are, of course, secured beforehand, and the den itself, with its deadlights screwed up, and its suggestive porcelain already distributed over its greasy wax-cloth flooring, is crammed as full as it can hold by drenched figures and woe-begone faces, livid in the shadow of the coming epidemic. Your wife returns herself on your feverish hands, having found the ladies' dog-hole positively carpeted with draggled dresses and the limp forms within them. By dint of bribes to the stewards and insidious appeals to the chivalrous feelings of the milder passengers, you perhaps find her groveling-room among the legs of one of the tables. For yourself you struggle back on deck, as the long, narrow vessel goes plunging through the green seas, past the points of the twin piers. Quivering masses of unconscious humanity in crushed hats and slimy tarpaulin capes lie already groaning on the benches. The comparatively snug corners, in the draft of the paddle-boxes, in the quiver of the engines, and within full blast of the oily stench from the machinery, have already been monopolized. Nothing is left you but to look for standing-room somewhere. If you go aft, you face the extremity of motion; if you go forward, you are in the full wash of the waves that sweep the forecastle. If you elect to balance yourself amidships, and strain your aching eyeballs for the Dover lights, even there your watching is lightened by the excitement of the occasional seas that throw their chill backwater into your coat-collar. By the time you reach the shore, whatever your anxiety to find yourself in the great metropolis, whatever your motive for practicing a rigid economy, you feel that a warm bed at the "Lord Warden" and dry clothes when you rise again are worth any sacrifice of time or money. Not that your troubles are ended even when you step on land. You have the scramble up barnacle-covered stairs, and the rush along wet and windy arcades, with occasional bursts across the boisterous open.—*The Saturday Review.*

Anecdotes of the Raven.—The scene of the incident was one of those fairs which, in our boyish days, we remember so well, and with pleasant and not altogether unregretful feelings, that our modern civilization is rapidly making them institutions of the past. On the outside canvas of one show was depicted the representation of a huge bird, which was described in gigantic characters as the "Learned Raven."

There was a goodly congregation assembled within the precincts of the booth to witness the performance of the wonderful bird, and, as a matter of course, a respectable sprinkling of the sex, old and young, which is especially accredited with the bump of curiosity. The raven duly appeared, went through sundry tricks not supposed to be general with ravens in their natural state, such as picking out from a circle of cards, each of which was conspicuously impressed with a capital letter, the components, letter by letter, of some desired word, and arranging them in their proper orthographical order; and then, selecting the fairest damsel in the company, made her a bow and his own reputation in the hearts of every one present at the same moment.

One old lady, however, unwilling to let well alone, asked the showman, with a patronizing air, if the raven had a name.

"Yes," said the showman, in his rough manner, "he knows it well enough; but he don't like to be asked his name."

But the elderly dame, to whom a certain air of religious asceticism, which hardly befitted such a scene of gayety, had imparted an authoritative mien, challenged the "learned raven"—

"What's your name?"

"Beelzebub!" cried the raven; and, clearing the stage at a swoop, made straight for his inquisitive interrogator, who was only too glad to "skedaddle" from the scene of action, amid the uproarious laughter of the company.

One of these birds used to be kept, about the year 1808, at the Red Lion, Hungerford. A gentleman's chaise, in turning into the yard, ran over the leg of his Newfoundland dog, and while examining the injury done, Ralph was evidently a concerned spectator. When the dog was tied up under the manger with the horses, Ralph attended upon him with peculiar kindness. This was so marked that it was observed to the hostler, who said that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog, that the affection between them was mutual, and that all the neighborhood had been witnesses of the acts of fondness they had conferred upon each other. This dog, also, had his leg broken, and during the long time he was confined Ralph waited upon and carried him provisions daily. By accident the hostler shut the stable door, and Ralph was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night; but in the morning the door was found so pecked that Ralph would, in another hour, have made his own entrance port.—*Once a Week.*

Curious Stage Incidents.—It is curious how many of the incidents and details of representation escape the notice of the audience. And here we are referring less to merits than to mischances. Good acting may not always obtain due recognition; but then how often bad acting and accidental deficiencies remain undetected! "We were all terribly out, but the audience did not see it," actors will often candidly admit. Although we in front sometimes see and hear things we should not, some peculiarity of our position blinds and deafens us to much. Our eyes are beguiled into accepting age for youth, shabbiness for finery, tinsel for splendor. Garrick frankly owned that he had once appeared upon the stage so inebriated as to be scarcely able to articulate, but "his friends endeavored to stifle or cover this trespass with loud applause," and the majority of the audience did not perceive that anything extraordinary was the matter. What happened to Garrick on that occasion has happened to others of his profession. And our ears do not catch much of what is uttered on the stage. Young, the actor, used to relate that on one occasion, when playing the hero of the "Gamester" to the *Mrs. Beverley* of Sarah Siddons, he was so overcome by the passion of her acting as to be quite unable to proceed with his part. There was a long pause, during which the prompter several times repeated the words which *Beverley* should speak. Then Mrs. Siddons coming up to her fellow-actor, put the tips of her fingers upon his shoulders, and said, in a low voice, 'Mr. Young, recollect yourself.' Yet probably from the front of the house nothing was seen or heard of this. In the same way the players will sometimes prompt each other through whole scenes, interchange remarks as to necessary adjustments of dress, or instructions as to "business" to be gone through, without exciting the attention of the audience. Kean's pathetic whisper, "I am dying, speak to them for me," when playing for the last time, he sank into the arms of his son, was probably not heard across the orchestra.

A famous *Lady Macbeth*, "starring" in America, had been accidentally detained on her journey to a remote theatre. She arrived in time only to change her dress rapidly and hurry on the scene. The performers were all strangers to her. At the conclusion of her first soliloquy, a messenger should enter to announce the coming of *King Duncan*. But what was her amazement to hear in answer to her demand, "What is your tidings?" not the usual reply, "The King comes here to-night," but the whisper, spoken from behind a Scotch bonnet, upheld to prevent the words reaching the ears of the audience, "Hush; I'm *Macbeth*! We've cut the messenger out—go on please!" Another disconcerted performer must have been the provincial *Richard the Third* to whom the Ratcliffe of the theatre—who ordinarily played harlequin, and could not enter without something of that tripping and twirling gait peculiar to pantomime—brought the information, long before it was due, that "the *Duke of Buckingham* is taken!" "Not yet, you fool," whispered *Richard*. "Beg pardon. Thought he was," cried Harlequin Ratcliffe, as, carried away by his feelings or the force of habit, he threw what tumblers call "a catherine-wheel," and made a rapid exit.—*All the Year Round.*

The Suez Canal.—Why people should expect this canal to be different from canals in general, I do not know; but I have never yet met a man that had seen it who did not express his astonishment at finding it "just like any other canal, Sir; neither more nor less!" Possibly the great name of its designer, the length of time during which it has been before the world, and the splendid baptism which it received in November, 1869, with all the Kings and Princes of the earth for its sponsors, have cast a glamor over it, making it appear greater and more wonderful than it really is. But, as you gradually become familiar with the utter barrenness of the country, void alike of food and shelter—the treacherous nature of the soil, which runs like treacle into the canal from either bank, necessitating the constant working of dredgers to keep the passage clear—the merciless heat, striking us heavily even in April—the furious squalls of wind and rain, (one of which wets us all to the skin, provoking our Captain to observe sarcastically that "them book-larned folks what says it don't rain in Egypt, had ought to come here and try,")—as you realize all this, you begin to admire, in your own despite, this little ribbon of light-green water, twenty-six and a half feet in depth, by seventy to 100 feet broad, drawn athwart the dull brassy yellow of the everlasting desert—the enterprise which, begun by an Egyptian King nearly thirty centuries ago, has received its completion in our own day from the hand of a French engineer.

But picturesque it certainly is not. Two interminable lines of grayish-yellow sand, growing gradually higher as we advance southward; a huge dredger, every now and then, lying like a castle upon the water, with its clamorous freight of blue-shirted men and red-capped boys, who rush to stare at us as we pass; a stray canal-steamer (contemptuously apostrophized by our skipper as *Puffing Billy*) from Ismailia, with good accommodation for one passenger, provided he be a thin one; a few little stations, consisting chiefly of one hut apiece, with a resident population of two men and a dog; such are the leading characteristics of the great international thoroughfare. The only really impressive part of it comes after leaving Ismailia, when, under the glorious moonlight of the south, you cast anchor for the night amid the lonely vastness of the Bitter Lake, with wave after wave of purple hill rising up far away to the west against the transparent sky. Then, all the wonderful past of this strange country seems real and present enough; but when, at noon on the following day, you find yourself off Suez, with the P. and O. flag floating on every side, and English beefsteaks and English newspapers awaiting your pleasure, the nineteenth century asserts itself once more.—*Chambers's Journal.*

GROWING GRAY.

"On a l'âge de son cœur."
A. D'HOUDETOT.

A little more toward the light;—
"*Me miserum!*" Here's one that's white;
And one that's turning;
Adieu to song and "salad days;"
My Muse, let's go at once to Jay's
And order mourning.

We must reform our rhymes, my dear,—
Renounce the gay for the severe,—
Be grave, not witty;
We have, no more, the right to find
That Pyrrha's hair is neatly twined,—
That Chloe's pretty.

Young Love's for us a farce that's played;
Light canzonet and serenade
No more may tempt us;
Gray hairs but ill accord with dreams,
From aught but sour didactic themes
Our years exempt us.

"*A la bonne heure!*" You fancy so!
You think for one white streak we grow
At once satiric!
A fiddlestick! Each hair's a string
To watch our graybeard Muse shall sing
A younger lyric.

Our heart's still sound. Shall "cakes and ale"
Grow rare to youth because we rail
At schoolboy dishes?
Perish the thought! 'Tis ours to sing
Though neither Time nor Tide can bring
Belief with wishes.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

—*In Saint Paul's Magazine.*

STORY OF AN ESCAPED COMMUNIST.

The following story of an escaped Communist now in London has been sent to us:

It is more than probable that the rumors constantly arising of the flight of prisoners from Versailles and Satory have very slight foundation in fact. But as to the escape of untaken Communalist chiefs from their hiding-places in Paris and its surroundings there exists increasing proof. We are told that the Commune in London receives every week fresh strength from the arrival of rebels whom the Versaillais have executed two or three times over. Courmet, the former Prefect of Police, Johannard, one of the delegates for Foreign Affairs, and the revolutionary apostle, Jules Vallès, have been constantly seen in London during the last fortnight. Eye-witnesses have given graphic accounts of the execution of the latter, which friendly office they have also performed for the Commandant Romanetti—the last *revenant* of whom we have heard. It will be remembered that Romanetti was in 1848 among the first to break into the Tuileries, to negotiate the capitulation of Vincennes, to seize the arms at the Mairie of Batignolles, and that it was he who took his seat on the throne of Louis Philippe when it was triumphantly paraded along the boulevards by the mob. On returning to France after the fall of the Empire, he was named commander of the Génie Auxiliaire during the Prussian siege. He seized the Ministry of War with a handful of men, on March 18, and assumed the functions of Minister during twenty-four hours, after which, by order of the Central Committee, he was superseded by Eudes, from whom he extorted, however, the permanent post of Directeur du Personnel. Being a Corsican, he was naturally suspected of plotting in favor of the Empire, and in the middle of April was arrested by order of the Commune, and, without any examination whatever, was confined as a hostage *au secret* in the prison of Mazas. The story of his escape is of some interest.

After a month's enjoyment of a diet of cold water and sorrel soup, Romanetti was ordered from his cell to join twenty-two other prisoners bound for La Roquette, where he was given to understand a firing party was permanently stationed to receive all comers. Among his fellow-prisoners was the Père Lamazon, curate of the Madeleine, who exhorted him to die as a good Christian.

Romanetti announced, however, that he did not mean to die at all in any character, and his intention was apparently shared by the priest, since both escaped. The gang of condemned hostages was led up to the registering office, the jailers turning out to form a double line, through which they were to pass. French officialism, of course, gave rise to a certain amount of discussion and confusion, favored by which Romanetti suddenly turned round and ran back toward the entanglement of passages in the rear of Mazas Prison. Here he lost himself and came suddenly face to face with a brigadier of the jailers. His high rank and popularity with the army had entitled him to certain immunities from the ordinary prison rules. He had retained his uniform, and had not been searched. He was, therefore, able to draw a small revolver from his pocket and present it at the official, with the demand to be let out by a back door. In spite of the jailer's allegation that he was father of a family, and consequently not a proper target for pistol-balls, Romanetti persisted in his request. He succeeded, and was conducted to a hidden door, the key of which was given to him, and he was in comparative liberty.

Outside the prison, however, Romanetti came across a band of Nationa Guards, who, recognizing him and ignoring the fact of his arrest, insisted on his assuming the command of a gigantic barricade erected at the corner of the Rue des Charbonniers and the Boulevard Mazas. The fortification was defended by two hundred men and four *mitrailleurs*, and kept for two days the Thirty-fifth and Seventy-fifth of the line, with the First Marine Fusiliers, at bay. But Romanetti had had enough of the Commune, and was intent on his own safety alone. As a stratagem, he pointed out to his brother officers the necessity of reconnoitering the force of the enemy, and volunteered to undertake the perilous mission. He was allowed to depart, and immediately sought refuge in a house close by. Summoning the landlady, he offered any sum for a room. But all services were rigorously refused, save that of observing from a window whether he was still followed by two Federals who had tracked him from the barricade. These had rapidly run round the corner of the street. Romanetti profited by this momentary exemption from surveillance to cross the road and enter a hotel. On the staircase he found a waiter, who for a few pieces of gold stripped himself then and there and handed to the commandant the universal uniform of his craft. The disguise was hardly completed when Romanetti observed a party of Federals issue from the opposite house, dragging with them an unfortunate commandier and his wife. The commander declared that he had been in bed and incapacitated during the last ten days. The insurgents insisted that two of their members had seen him enter the house a few minutes previously. He was forthwith shot on the pavement as a coward, and his wife, attempting to defend him, fell by his side. Having been executed by deputy, Romanetti was at rest for the next few hours.

By this time the hostages had arrived at La Roquette, and Romanetti being missed, it was imagined that he, together with Père Lamazon, had escaped during the transit. A party was dispatched to his dwelling in the Rue des Ecoles, where an unfortunate house-decorator was mistaken for the missing prisoner, and straightway shot on the doorstep. Meanwhile, the Versaillais were gaining ground; indeed, they would have

chiefly within the barricade, but for a woman in ROMANETTI'S hotel who had discovered them opening a trench in a garden which commanded the flank of the Federal position. At the risk of her life, she gave warning of the danger, and a *mitrailleuse* soon dispelled it. Thus the defence was protracted for twenty-four hours. When at last the barricade fell, the soldiers in their exasperation began by killing the woman who had frustrated their designs, and afterward any one else on whom they could lay their hands. But ROMANETTI escaped was above suspicion. He served litres and eigars to the officers, tended the wounded, and tranquilly consumed his breakfast while thirty-five men and women were executed under his eyes.

When the whole quarter was completely reduced, ROMANETTI proceeded to Meaux, where he obtained from the greffier a certificate attesting his detention as a hostage. Hints were doffed to him as a victim, and he passed safely through Paris to that most secure of all refuges, a lodging in a house inhabited by a Commissioner of Police. There he remained several weeks, and then, aided by some friends, made his way by slow degrees to a house on the Belgian frontier. He took to hare-hunting, and the order of the chase curiously enough drew him over the boundary line on to the territory of King LEOPOLD. Thence he passed over to England, where he is doubtless smiling with the imperturbable serenity of an experienced insurgent at the blindness of the French Police, and lamenting the ill-luck of the unhappy men who had the misfortune to represent him before the leveled rifles of Federals and Regulars.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ARMY IN SPAIN.—The army holds society together, and binds to one another, as it were with a sword-belt, the discordant and disunited provinces. The supreme Government of Spain, general and local, is always military. Every province is ruled by a Captain-General, with a staff; under whom is a second head, *segundo cabo*; and this officer is the real master, the superior, even of the civil Governor, who is supposed to have the direction of civil affairs. We are at a loss, after some years' residence in Spain, to know what a Captain-General cannot do. He can set aside the municipal elections of a great town, and keep in the old Town Council (*ayuntamiento*) because he likes their politics better. He can move his troops where he pleases, billeting them where he pleases. He can suppress a newspaper. He can arrest and imprison anybody he likes, (as indeed the civil Governor can, also,) "on suspicion," and bring him before the tribunals, at his leisure. These things happen sometimes on the pretext of martial law, but also without it; and they happen under the Constitution proposed by the Revolution of 1869, and supposed to endow Spaniards with all the most inalienable rights of the human race. Spain, in fact, is, in one sense, always under "martial law." Every Ministry, of every color, has a soldier for its head. Naturally, therefore, in Spain, the army has a political career. Soldiership there is what public life and Parliamentary life are in England, a regular mode of rising in the State and influencing the world. Previous to 1868, all officers in the army, the civil Governors of every province, the Ministers, were Queen's men. Their fortunes were bound up with the fortunes of ISABEL II. Their interest was to keep her on the throne. Hence, when she was driven out, they had to seek employment elsewhere. Many of them, of course, gave their sword to the Revolution. Many others, however, remained faithful to the Queen, and, in these prospects, we stand upon the ground adopted in the General Convention. With that Convention, we ask men to be cautious what they do, lest they teach any false doctrine.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The advisability of changing the Hebrew Sabbath to the Christian Sunday, which has been urged by many believers in the former faith, does not meet with the favor of the *Jewish Messenger*. It says:

"How can Israelites, the recipients of the decalogue, ignore words placed therein in indelible characters—'Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy'? It is well known that, with spurious liberality, men have been found who have stated, for the sake of the duties of the day so generally neglected, it were better to substitute Sunday; and they argue that some observance on that day would be preferable to a non-recognition of the true Sabbath. We need not in this connection state that we dissent from such anti-Jewish opinions, but merely place them on record, as evidencing that even those who recognize the authenticity of the true Sabbath, deem it necessary to find a substitute for the Sabbath of the Lord, as if it was possible to alter the word of God, or to erase from the ten commandments letters engraven with the fingers of God, 'Remember *the* Sabbath,' not a Sabbath. That the Jewish Sabbath is the proper day, is a subject beyond dispute. Many pretend that the Sabbath could only be properly kept when Israel had a country of their own, or when, as in the wilderness, the manna did not fall on the Sabbath; then they could faithfully regard the day. But now, as the manna (sourness) falls on that day, as well as on others, they would do a grievous wrong to their families were they to lose the chance of gathering their portion, and leave it for others to reap benefits unto them. Other arguments, vicious any warrant for their opinion—that, like many other institutions, it was abrogated by our dispersion. A few argue that the appointment of the Sabbath was only a political measure, that its rest was intended to recruit the strength of the laborer, to reanimate his vigor, that the hand of industry should relax, to gain fresh accessories. All these arguments are wanting in truth; they are not founded on fact. The Sabbath is not a local institution, not intended for the laborer only, never devised for gathering manna. The Jewish Sabbath was instituted as a sign between God and Israel; not for a time, but for a permanent covenant, as stated in sacred writ: 'The children of Israel shall observe the Sabbath, to keep it throughout their generations for a permanent covenant; it is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever.'"

The *Liberal Christian* is thoroughly in earnest in reference to the coming election. During the past week it issued an extra devoted to that subject, and in its regular edition it says:

"The election in New-York is right upon us, and we never had so critical a one. For it is not political questions, or questions even of money or police, that are pending. It is a question, pure and simple, of public virtue. Cash proven, acknowledged thieves and liars, after full public exposure, are elected by popular vote to offices of trust! It is not whether the ignorance of the lower classes can be played upon until they think they are electing honest and good men. The people, down to the most ignorant Irishman, have had full history of both and all parties in New-York has branded certain men with crimes that ought to send them to the State Prison. They know the people in all parties know—that these charges are made out. Will they proceed, then, to elect any of these knaves to office? If they do, they will do it of set purpose, in the full consciousness of what they are about, and with a full conviction that they do not want integrity or fidelity in their rulers. It will be the most shameful and awful confession any people ever made. If a great gain in votes is not made in the election for the nominations of men known for honesty, we must confess that this City is lost—has got beyond the reclaiming power of its virtuous citizens by any regular process—has fallen into the hands of thieves and robbers, and that the majority of the people wish it to remain there. That proved, the next question will be, how to rescue it by irregular means, by means of organized revolution. It is certain that if there be only one child of the City in favor of integrity in the government of New-York, is a third which does not mean to sit down quietly and see it sold to robbers for two years, partners in their crimes and guilty shame. They will sooner see their own houses burned and their children murdered with themselves than live in a community whose gigantic criminals are invited, after exposure to rule them. If we would avoid the alternative of San Francisco, we must compute at the ballot-box, or at the worst show that the honesty of New-York has done its best to conserve the Republic. It is a truly awful solitude for the friends of Republican institutions."

The *Independent* has the following on much the same subject:

"Yet a little longer we would have our citizens be patient. We must have justice and reform—by the law if possible; but we must have it. It is better that the outraged people should be a body politic to recover their liberties, than that justice should be wantonly, brazenly and finally thwarted. But we trust legal justice will not be thwarted. Our Caesar, who strides the city like a colossus, has been politely approached by the Sheriff, saying (men first delicately informed that a visit might be expected—and has been requested to come to his office to meet arrest. It is guilty but a fraction of his stealings to provide a million dollars bail; and he still experiments on our public works and runs for Senator. Yes, citizens, give this trial a fair chance. Meanwhile, let there be no violence. Earnest men have hold of it, men who will fight TWEED intelligently, because he is a thief and a brand of disgrace to our civilization, others because they think there may be a chance for carrion crows when the vultures are driven away. But there is an intense earnestness about this prosecution. We expect and mean to put WM. M. TWEED in prison, and to strip him of his stolen wealth. We expect to prove who are his accomplices—we know well enough who they are—and to make them too a memorable lesson to succeeding Mayors and Controllers. But this is not the chief remedy after all. Next Tuesday's election will settle whether we are to be governed by rogues. We present this last appeal to all honest men, of whatever party, to vote only for men who can be trusted to rule this City. The Republican Party is pledged to Municipal reform. Its success will be the death-blow to these corruptionists. But above all party interests are the interests of honesty and good government, and for these we beseech the earnest labor of all good men in our State. If our Courts and our State Legislature should fail us, there will be but one resort left—the last and the most dreadful."

The *Churchman* thinks that the improvements introduced by the Convention are of inestimable value, on which subject it says:

"Some of the results gained by the late Convention are such as will be instantly appreciated by all Churchmen, however ignorant they may be of the value of canon law. The adoption of a new hymnal, said by many good judges to be the best of its size in the English language, is an immense advantage. The liberty of the last few years was rapidly becoming license, and a wide door for all manner of errors was open. The noble, fearless, and yet wisely guarded attitude of the Church on the great question of 'woman's work,' 'sisterhoods,' 'deaconesses,' &c., is something to rejoice over, and for which to give thanks and praise to God. It is a prophecy of the incoming of the regeneration. And for this advance the Church will gladly put on record its large indebtedness to the wise and cheering words of the Dean of Chester. A similar notice all sender and loving hearts will take of the 'new departure' in reference to Indian missions, by which this work now becomes a branch of our domestic missions, under a commission of its own. We are not attempting to catalogue the results of the late Convention, but only to cite some of the chiefest. Nevertheless, all these good and great works—and more—rallied around the Church of God in council, cheered and strengthened her, illustrated her faith and purpose; and for all these God be praised! The Church may now, as she assuredly will, in the years to come, go forward, thanking God for the council recently assembled in Hawaiian and presence."

Of the results of the Episcopalian Convention, at Baltimore, the *Church Weekly* says:

"We have not been among those who were fearful of possible evil results from the meeting of this body. We watched the lists of deputies elected in the various dioceses, as those lists came to us from time to time, and long and ventured the assertion that the Lower House would be composed of a majority of wise and conservative men who would brook no changes in the Book of Common Prayer. The Convention has adjourned, and that book stands unbroken. No 'alternate phrases' have been admitted, nor has any canon been passed which would have the appearance or the force of additional rubrics. We do not think it either necessary or expedient that we should make any comment editorially upon the several attempts made to create a law of Ritual, or to provide specific legislation for supposed or real defects or excesses in ritual practice. Suffice it to say that each of these attempts failed of success. The House of Deputies was not prepared to act upon any of the propositions which were laid before it. Our readers must remember this fact, and yet another, viz.: that it was only by nonconcurrence of orders in the House of Deputies that action was not had, and in the form proposed by the House of Bishops—i. e., by canon. The result has its lessons. They are lessons which we hope our readers will ponder, well knowing we have the reason to believe that the great majority of them will put in practice. First of all: In the 'liberty' which is still possible, we do not believe that any 'license' is permissible. Individualism must be put aside and men must work, not for their own ends, but for the common good of the whole Communion in which we are each one new born to God, and in which we hope to die. To be explicit, we neither proposed to defend nor to condemn any specific ritual usages. We leave men to adopt their individual preferences, and, in these respects, we stand upon the ground adopted in the General Convention. With that Convention, we ask men to be cautious what they do, lest they teach any false doctrine."

The *Observer* makes an urgent appeal to Christian voters. It says:

"When the question concerns only the ascendancy of one political party or the other, it has been our rule, and we still adhere to it, to keep the paper free from any expressions that may be regarded as designed to favor or oppose one or the other political party. We would, if possible, preserve the religious paper as the pulpit, free from political partisanship. In this opinion we suppose we meet no reflections upon our course from our readers, of whatever line. They have a right to their own views of duty, and we claim the same for ourselves. There was never a line in this paper intended to interfere with party politics. And the appeal we make now to our fellow-citizens, is not to Democrats or Republicans, but to intelligent and Christian men, who have stake that far higher interests involved than the success of any party that ever had a name since the Republic was founded. We have come to a point in the progress of civil government when the two great opposing forces of virtue and vice, of intelligence and ignorance, are fairly set against one another, and we are about to enter into an election on that issue. Numbers in the City are on the side of vice and ignorance. Numbers in the State are on the other and better side. The lines are not drawn by political distinctions. Our appeal to the Christian citizens of this City and State is, to make the coming election your great business for the few days that intervene. Ascertain by diligent inquiry who are the best men, the most reliable, the most unlikely to be bribed or coerced, the most intelligent and committed against corruption, and work for their election. Bring out all the men who will not go out of themselves, and see that they are furnished with votes. There are old men, invalids, men confined by their business, persons in your employment, some of whom may stay away from the polls if you do not take them there. Put no unlawful constraint on any man's judgment of conscience, but use reason and earnest persuasion, and the truth will prevail. If the Christian people of this City and State will do their whole duty at and before the approaching election, we shall have a large majority of honest men in the Legislature, who will undo what has been done in the past, and lay the foundation for future good. But if our Christian people are so wedded to political parties that they will decline to vote for an honest man of another party in preference to a doubtful one of their own, then they will sacrifice country for party, and its blood will be required at their hands."

The following very characteristic article on Liberal Christianity is taken from the *Golden Age*:

"The progress of science, criticism and general enlightenment is fast determining that Liberal Christianity is the only type of religion that can possibly stand. The very hope of the religion lies in the fact that it admits of spiritual and rational interpretations; that it is made up of principles and sentiments and ideas which are fluent and elastic, and permit of continuous readjustment to the conditions and needs and wants of mankind in different nations and civilizations. If Christianity is what the Catholic Church authoritatively says it is, it is doomed, and no power on earth can save it from destruction. If the religion is fairly represented by Calvinism, the science and reason and conscience and humanity of the best persons of Europe and America would utterly repudiate it. Identity is with any one of the specific definitions that have been made of it, from Arianism in the third century to Universalism in the nineteenth, and it is robbed at once of its character of permanence and its promise of universality, and cheers of all that makes it a world-religion. It is because it is something nobler, wider and better than any single organized expression of it, because it is comprehensive and spiritual, and admits of the largest diversity of faith and interpretation, because it is Liberal Christianity, it satisfies the wants of millions of hearts and commands the allegiance of the best intellects of the world. It is only natural that sectarians of all names and classes should despise such a religion as this. It is too large for them to monopolize and fence in and put under lock and key. They cannot claim exclusive possession of its divine properties. They cannot prescribe a uniform for its believers and make them march under their party banners to some petty time of ambition or caprice. One reason why all our sects are dissolving and going to pieces in spite of the tremendous efforts to hold together the spirit that keeps them up, is that there is so much of this Liberal Christianity in the heads and hearts of our people, in the literature of the day, in the eloquence that moves the masses, in the life and air of the age. For Liberal Christianity is the foe of sectarianism as light is the enemy of darkness, and where it goes, the walls of creeds will melt like ice ridges in the June sun."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The final decision of the Board appointed for the examination of breech-loaders for the New-York National Guard, as already announced in the TIMES, has been warmly received. The improved Remington rifle is a decisible arm, though many of our militia officers were in favor of the Ward-Burton gun, and the question which is the best will probably long remain an open one, especially as the designs have so many good points. The action of the Remington gun under trial, however, proves it to possess qualities absolutely necessary in a rifle intended for rough usage in the open field or on campaign. In another column will be found a full synopsis of the report of the Examining Board, by a perusal of which our readers can judge for themselves on the relative merits of the competing arms. The Remington rifle musket, improved model, which is adopted for the State troops, will be issued early in January, in time for a series of thorough drills in the manual, and loadings and firings. Now that there is a prospect of the speedy reception of breech-loaders, it is hoped that the National Guard will take some active steps forward in target-practice. There is now no excuse, and the men must make up their minds to learn how to fire accurately. Precision in aim, coolness in handling loaded weapons, and steadiness under fire, are desiderata that ought hereafter to receive attention. Men can fire them all the ammunition in the world would not avail in time of emergency. Breech-loaders enable troops to deliver a rapid and continuous volley, but unless the pieces are used with precision the old muzzle-loader would be preferable in the long run. Troops unaccustomed to the practical use of breech-loaders would soon exhaust their supply of cartridges, and be withdrawn before they had made any effect on an enemy. The terrible and well-directed fire of the German troops with their needle-guns invariably crushed the French lines, though the latter troops possessed a better gun, with longer range, but to the use of which they were unfamiliar.

Gen. Alex. Shaler, commanding division, has issued an order dissolving the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Bendix, releasing him from arrest, and reinstating him in his command, as the Court found the charge of disobedience of orders not sustained. Gen. Bendix has commenced a civil suit against Col. John A. Godfrey for $5,000 for malicious prosecution in preferring the charges. Rather a singular proceeding for a military man.

The commissioned officers of the Fifty-fourth (Rochester) Regiment held an election recently, at the new armory, and by a unanimous vote chose Henry Brinker Colonel of the Regiment. Mr. Brinker has accepted, having tendered his resignation of the First Cavalry, and become a resident of Rochester.

Gen. Shaler announces that no part of the First Division of the National Guard will be ordered to parade for the reception of the Czarewitz and Duke Alexis until after Tuesday next, the law forbidding military parades within five days of an election.

The new Rifle Practice Association in this City has been delayed in its incorporation by the neglect of half a dozen officers to sign the certificate of incorporation. The signatures of twenty-five gentlemen named as incorporators have been obtained, and it is desirable that the list shall be completed immediately.

It is now understood that a challenge will soon be issued by Troop E, Second Battalion of Cavalry, to all cavalry organizations in this State to compete for a guidon, or some other appropriate prize, Troop C, of Syracuse, wants the matter hurried up, as they are anxious to compete.

Col. Wiley, of the British Army, has arrived at Quebec to take formal possession of the intruder and military stores for the Dominion Government, which abandoned by the regular troops on Wednesday next. The total abandonment of Canada by the British forces has been so long known to be a part of the programme adopted by Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet, that the Canadians regard the removal with tolerable equanimity.

The Light Battery, (regulars,) from Fort Hamilton, gave another exhibition drill at Prospect Park yesterday. The day proving fine, the exercises were viewed by a large number of spectators.

The members of the First Troop Washington Greys wish it understood that their effective strength is over forty men, and that they are not falling to pieces, as has been stated.

Gov. Ferham, of Maine, has issued an order in which he states that he noticed with much satisfaction the soldierly appearance and manly deportment of the military companies which were present during the ceremonies connected with the reception of the President of the United States, on the occasion of his recent visit to Maine.

The Canadian Parliament has sanctioned an appropriation for the proper maintenance and equipment of two batteries of garrison artillery, in order to provide for the care and protection of the fort, magazine, armouries, and warlike stores recently or about to be handed over to the Dominion Government in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It is intended that these batteries, in addition to performing garrison duties, shall serve as practical schools of gunnery for the training of all ranks of the militia artillery, by the instruction of gunners and drivers, and affording officers and non-commissioned officers opportunities of joining long or short courses of instruction, as may best suit them individually. Arrangements are being made for the formation of schools of gunnery at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment had a reunion and banquet, on Monday evening, in Philadelphia. The Grays and the Artillery Corps Washington Grays, 350 men, under command of Lieut. Col. R. DALE and Capt. WM. C. WARD, marched through several streets, and on returning to the armory, in Lardner-street, were received by Mr. Lewis M. Haslett, who tendered the banquet. Among the distinguished guests were Major FOX, Gen. Patterson, Col. James Page, Col. Chas. S. Smith, Col. Kilmaker, Col. Graff and others. Col. W. J. Bolton, of the Sixteenth Regiment, (Norristown,) and staff; Gen. C. H. Freyvogel, commanding the First Division National Guard, Gen. Chas. P. Bankhead, commander of the Second Brigade, and staff, the City Troop, about thirty men, under the command of Lieut. Commander Francis Maher, and the Keystone Battery, about twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. Stephen F. Coulter, were present in full uniform, as guests. The Old Guard, composed of the veteran members of the regiment, were also present in full force. The Reunion was dissolved at a late hour, both hosts and guests being mutually pleased with the evening's entertainment.

MILITIA BREECH-LOADERS.

Report of the Board of Examining Officers—How The Final Decision Was Arrived At—Interesting Statistics.

The following is the official report of the Board of Officers appointed to select a breech-loading musket for the National Guard of the State.

After recapitulating the various orders under which the Board was formed, the report states that the following arms were received:

One Roberts, (new;) one Roberts, (transformed;) one Brown, (new;) one Green; one Peabody; one Conroy; one Barnesley-Green; one Wohlenmuth; one Ward-Burton; one Williamson; one Whitney; one Kentucky rifle; one Berdan, ("slam bang;") one Burdan, (Russian;) one Joslyn-Tomes; one Springfield, (Allin patent;) one Remington (Danish cal. 42) quadrangular bayonet; one Remington (cal. 50) quadrangular bayonet; one Remington (cal. 50) triangular bayonet; one Remington, (cal. 40;) one Needham; one Broughton.

After careful examination and full explanations by the exhibitors of the various arms submitted, the Board selected from among them those which, in their opinion, were best adapted to the use of the National Guard, and caused circulars to be sent to the owners, asking proposals to furnish the State with 15,000 new arms of their respective models, and to receive an equal number of the Springfield rifle muskets, calibre 58, now in the hands of the National Guard, at such price as might be deemed favorable, in part payment therefor.

Proposal were received from the owners or representatives of the following guns:

The Remington, the Springfield, the Ward-Burton, the Conroy, the Brown, the Whitney, the Joslyn-Tomes, the Peabody.

The proposals were as follows:

Gun	Cost of arms.	Allowance for old arms.	Net cost.
Remington	$18 00	$4 00	$14 00
Springfield (Allin)	19 00	5 00	14 00
Conroy	18 00	4 00	14 00
Brown	21 00	5 00	16 00
Ward-Burton	18 75	3 50	15 25
Peabody	17 00	....	....
Whitney	21 00	3 00	18 00
Joslyn-Tomes	24 00	1 00	23 00

The proposal of the agent of the Peabody gun was defective in failing to fix a price for the Springfield muskets owned by the State. It will be recalled that the Remington offered to accept as the lowest net price. The Board resolved to regard the bids as confidential, until the rendition of this report.

Circulars soliciting proposals were forwarded on the 16th of June; the proposals were received on or before the 23d day of June, and were forwarded sealed to Albany, where they were opened by the Adjutant-General in the presence of the other members of the Board, at a meeting held for that purpose on the 23d of June. The Board then adjourned for the purpose of affording the representatives of the various arms an opportunity to perfect the improvements which they desired to make, and to remedy some defects which had been pointed out in certain arms by members of the Board.

The Board reassembled at the State Arsenal in New-York City on the 1st of September, Gen. TOWNSEND being absent in Europe, Col. J. B. CONSHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General, appeared in his stead. They examined such improved arms as had been presented during the recess. It was resolved to institute a series of tests satisfactorily to a coordinance with the rules of the St. Louis Board, at the Springfield National Armory, (the consent of the proper authorities having been obtained for that purpose,) and on the 20 of September notice was served on the representatives of the arms selected to forward the arms they desired to have tested to the Springfield Armory, at which the time of trial was to be fixed. Advices of the shipment of the following arms, viz., Remington, Peabody and Ward-Burton, having been received, the Board fixed upon Sept. 22 as the day for the initiation of the tests, and (having given proper notice to the representatives of these arms) assembled at Springfield for that purpose.

The Springfield arm was entered for competition, and fired by an employe of the United States National Armory, at the request of the Board. The Conroy gun was not received until after the commencement of the experiments.

The result of the various tests to which the arms were subjected, will be found in the record hereto appended. The salt-water test was made at the State Arsenal in New-York City.

The representatives of the arms tested were afforded every opportunity to display the merits of their respective systems, to point out the alleged defects of competing guns, and to demonstrate, by actual test, the superiority claimed for each in any particular.

The experiments resulted satisfactorily, and demonstrated that all the arms possess great merit in point of accuracy, durability and facility of manipulation. In fact, were the choice of an arm to be determined by the actual results of the experiments upon the arms themselves, the Board would have great difficulty in arriving at a decision, all the arms having undergone the various tests without injury and satisfactorily to the satisfaction of the Board.

In arriving at the recommendation embodied in this report, the Board considered, primarily, the relative merits of the various systems presented as regards strength, durability, accuracy and simplicity of mechanism, and liability to accident in the hands of troops who might be comparatively inexperienced in the use of arms; secondarily, economy, and the necessary limitation of the appropriation for their purchase, and, in view of the urgent necessity for the immediate procurement of breech-loaders for the National Guard, the ability to furnish the requisite number within a short time.

The Board recommend, unanimously, the adoption of the Remington rifle musket, of the improved model manufactured for and submitted to this Board, (loading as assimilated half-cock, locking the breech-piece in the loading, withdrawing the firing-pin by a positive motion, and ejecting the shell on opening the breech,) as the best arm, in all respects, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

In order to make it conform to the calibre used by the United States Government, the Board recommend the adoption of the 50-100 calibre, although, but for this consideration, and as an independent proposition, they would prefer the 450-1000 calibre.

The Board consider the Springfield, Peabody and Ward-Burton guns especially worthy of attention and consideration. They all possess great merit, and are of unfinished excellence.

The representative of the Conroy gun was not prepared to submit that arm to the regular series of tests at Springfield, and the partial test, incorporated in the record herewith submitted, was made at the New-York Arsenal, when the salt-water and shot test was made.

The Roberts gun was also tested partially at the same time. The result is included in the record.

The Conroy gun has many commendable features, is simple in construction, and susceptible of easy and rapid manipulation.

The Board regret that the cost of the arms, and the inability of their owners to furnish them within the period fixed for ultimate delivery, prevented the selection of several meritorious guns for the test to which those preferred were subjected. The Whitney gun, particularly, which is similar in construction to the Remington, was among the best submitted, but these considerations precluded its selection for experiment with the others.

Among those which commended themselves to the Board, as presenting several excellent points, were the Barnesley-Green, the Joslyn-Tomes, and the Brown guns.

The Duval gun, exhibited at Springfield by Mr. Francois, of Montreal, possesses many good qualities. It is simple in construction, and easy of manipulation, but was not fired because of the inability of the exhibitor to procure suitable ammunition.

The Winchester Repeating Rifle was tested and exhibited at Springfield, but was not entered for competition. The tests, however, are incorporated in the accompanying record. The Board take occasion to say that, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. Appns, this celebrated arm maintained its well-established reputation.

The Board desire to express their obligation to Lieut. HENRY METCALF, United States Army, commanding the Springfield National Armory during the illness of Col. Benavon, for the extension of complete facilities for conducting their experiments, and take great pleasure in acknowledging his uniformly considerate courtesy.

The Governor having accepted the report, the Remington rifle will be issued to the National Guard in January. It may be of interest to append the results of the tests with the accepted rifle. They are as follows:

Remington—Calibre 50, with Extractor and Lock-ing Bolt.

Rapidity of fire—First trial, 16 shots in one minute; second trial, 16 shots in one minute; third trial, 16 shots in one minute; (Berdan cartridges.)

Effects of Sand and Dust.

After last sanding, the arm worked stiff for one or two shots; afterward the gun worked well; no perceptible injury to breech mechanism.

Effects of Defective Ammunition.

No discharge of gas until the sixth cartridge was fired, which then was sufficient to slightly cloud a piece of white paper placed over the breech-block during the firing; no perceptible injury to mechanism.

Effects of Salt Water.

On attempting to fire the first cartridge it was discovered that the firing-pin was broken. A new pin was put in place and the gun again placed in salt water, and exposed in the open air the prescribed time. The piece was then fired, working rather stiff, and the extractor failed to throw out five or six shells.

Simplicity of Construction.

The piece was dismounted and found to be uninjured by the several tests. It was dismounted in fifteen seconds, and assembled in fifty-nine seconds.

Two other Remington guns were presented to the Board; one without locking device or extractor, Cal. 43 (Spanish gun;) the other with locking device differing from the one first mentioned in the report. These arms were not subjected to all the tests, but such trial as was made of them proved their superiority to the tests equally well with the arm favorably reported.

The Target record of the Remington calibre 50, at 100 yards range, show the centre of impact from centre of target, was 4.04 inches, with an absolute deviation of 4.63; at 200 yards with the same arm the centre of impact was 8.8 inches deviation 7.1; at 700 yards, the centre of impact was 26.11, the balls carrying to the right. At 100 yards with the Springfield B. L. R. model of 1866 calibre 50 at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 5.92, most of the balls rising to the right; at 200 yards, centre of impact was 4.2; at 700 yards the centre of impact was 25.8, all of the balls going to the extreme right of the target.

With the Ward-Burton with Springfield barrel, the centre of impact was 10.66 at 100 yards, at 200 yards, 2.62, at 700 yards 16.18.

With the "Peabody," cal. 45 at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 1.12, at 200 yards 11.04, at 700 yards 40.70. With the "Winchester," at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 5.54, nearly all the balls going up to the upper third portion of the target. With the "Remington," cal. 45, at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 1.12, at 200 yards 11.04, at 700 yards 40.70. With the "Winchester," at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 5.54, nearly all the balls going up to the upper third portion of the target. With the "Remington," cal. 45, at 100 yards, the centre of impact was 1.12, all the balls being splendid and above and placed in the lower portion of the target below the bull's eye. With the "Remington," cal. 45, at 700 yards, the centre of impact was 17.85.

CIGARS.

A Comparatively New Branch of Industry—Cuban Workmen—The Importance of the Trade—Effect of the American-Made Cigars on the Cuban Market—How Old a Cigar Should Be.

"Best imported cigars," on sign-board, on painted card, in show windows on Broadway, in the Bowery, in hotels, restaurants, bar-rooms, and at the regular tobacconists. A snare and a delusion! Everybody knows that nine-tenths of the cigars so labeled and labeled are not imported; that they never saw Havana; that possibly even the leaf they are made of grew in Connecticut and not in Cuba. And yet it is so much the custom for people to be humbugged, that the word imported is understood to mean some pleasing technical term, by which the tobacco-seller can dispose of a cigar for fifteen to twenty-five cents, the real value of which is from five to eight cents. If the Edict of Nantes is notable in the history of trade for having been the main cause of bringing to perfection certain crafts in England brought there by expatriated Frenchmen, in the same way the United States are indebted to Cubans for a revolution made in the cigar trade. Some five years ago the most of us, if we were told by an honest vendor, "that this cigar was made here," would have turned up our noses at it. Possibly we were right, for generally they were execrable. Today, by the introduction of skilled Cuban labor, and by the demand which has arisen for their cigars, Cuban cigars made in New-York are greatly in demand, for if not superior to imported, they are, at least, on an average, quite as good as those made in Havana, and why should they not be? Some of the very best of the Cuban workmen have left the island, and the leaf used by them here is carefully selected by the first makers from the choicest stock for sale in Havana!

The number of Cuban cigar-makers in the United States we believe, from a somewhat careful examination, is full 5,000. These men have founded small factories in Key West, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Mostly they are working fair and free together. The largest factory is in New-York, where some sixty find employment. The fast-increasing importance of the Cuban cigar trade in the United States is evident from the effect it is producing in Cuba. From the *Diario de la Marina*, a Spanish organ, we learn that this year the amount of tobacco exported to this country was sixty per cent. greater than in 1870, and that the decrease in the shipment of cigars, though not summed up, was very great. Aside from the commercial question, it assumes somewhat of a political importance. To a man, all Cuban cigar-makers in the United States are patriots, and bitterly opposed to Spain. From their wages they contribute largely to the cause of Cuban liberty. Every whiff, then, of cigar smoke blown in New-York from a Cuban cigar made here, means so much powder and ball to be sent to the island for its emancipation. It is rather difficult to explain in what lies the precise difference between a cigar made by an American or German and a Cuban. As shown to the writer, it seems that other nationalities than Cubans, in making a cigar, generally pick up what rough tobacco constitutes a bunch of leaves, and roll it up. The Cuban is careful to lay his pieces of leaf in the bunch side by side, so as to assure the burning of it evenly. Then, again, the German uses a binder, which the Cuban discards. In the manipulation, the Cuban makes the cigar, all but putting on the wrapper, in his hand, while the German, continually twirls the molds his cigars on his board. A Cuban cigar-maker generally avoids making a very close cigar at the butt, and mostly manages to make his work so exact to the size that very little trimming of the square end of the cigar is necessary. Nothing could exceed the skill of these workmen. Each finger had apparently a function of its own. The greatest nicety seemed to be necessary to make the point of the cigar. A more orderly, quiet set of workmen we never saw. One incident, which we are pleased to note, was that while working, a man was reading aloud to them in Spanish. On inquiry, we found he read to them two or three hours every day—that he was paid for his services. The book he was reading was the history of the United States. After the cigar is made, they are divided into firsts, seconds, thirds and fourths, according to excellence of shape and make, and are then reassorted as to colors. The workman who does this is called the *escogedor*, or selector. Of course, between a Madura and a Claro, the difference is apparent, but a clever *escogedor* can make nearly a dozen intermediate shades. The priced paid to good workmen is quite liberal. They work at so much a thousand, according to size. For Regalias, they get $20 $ M.; for Couchas, $30. About 200 Regalias is a very good day's work—about 175 to 200 is the average. The assorter of Colas can make $6 to $8 per diem. Wages are from 25 to 50 higher than in Havana.

Of the skill of the workmen has much to do with the proper smoking of the cigar. The best tobacco put in a cigar, requiring a pleaser to make it draw, would be worthless. The great improvement in the cigar business has arisen from the fact that the Cubans, with their knowledge of what tobacco crop or seed on the island produced such and such a cigar, or the mixtures of certain tobaccos other brands, have been enabled to make better selections of tobacco.

Some four years ago, before the Cuban revolution, but one-fifteenth, perhaps, of the tobacco sent here from the island was even of 1, 2, or 3 quality; today fully one-fourth is of good grade, and the demand for the finest leaf is on the increase. The old adage is found to be as applicable in cigars as to the making of puddings: "Put good things in and good things will come out." Gradually prejudice is being overcome in regard to Cuban cigars. Perhaps it would be better for the trade if they discarded entirely the imitation of the Havana brands. In regard to this, they assert their willingness to do so, but the consumers insist on keeping up the illusion. One of the largest Cuban cigar manufacturers in Water-street has successfully established from the plan of copying with Chinese accuracy the Havana marks, and brands of his own name find a ready demand in the market.

The question of how old a cigar should be before being smoked is often a disputed one. Cubans like a green cigar. The workmen, who ought to know, smoke the cigars they make themselves. If you go to a certain well-known cigar-store in Nassau-street, already quite celebrated for its Cuban cigars made in the City, and buy a cigar there, before handing it to you the very courteous Cuban will with great deliberation first apply the cigar to his ear. You ask, "What is that for?"

"To see, or rather hear, how dry it is. If too dry it will sing very shrill. I can hear it. A green cigar is cold, and hence its pulse."

"How old would a cigar be?"

"In two or three weeks in this climate a cigar is dry enough—longer than that does not improve it."

PAWNBROKERS.

The Character of the Business—Its Great Extent—How they Rob the Poor—Loans—Offers—The Laws and their Evasion—What is Pawnbroking—Usury in Pawnbrokers—Action by the Authorities Necessary.

Which does society despise most—a pawnbroker, (not as he ought to be, but as he is,) or the public hangman? They are alike regarded by some as necessary, and by others as unnecessary, evils. Both trade in human misery. Both are armed with the license of the law. Both find themselves at last in the money able, yet legal possession of the latest worn garments of their victims. Unfortunately for the New-York hangman, Mrs. Darley's wax-works only visit the towns and villages of the United States through the intimable pages of the *Old Curiosity Shop*. We have no Mme. Tussaud's exhibition to which he can dispose of his gallows paraphernalia at fancy prices, to appear, at a date, to be announced in future bills, enveloping the wax counterpart of the victim of legal vengeance in that thrilling apartment—the Room of Horrors. The pawnbroker is, however, more happy. The law permits him to hold an annual auction sale of his unredeemed pledges. Perhaps of the two, the hangman's is the more respectable business; for, apart from his and article prostitutes, humanity demands that his calling shall be exercised with as little cruelty as possible to the unhappy sufferer. Not so the pawnbroker. Like an eager trout or salmon fisher, his business is to kill by the slow process. He dare not, he cannot make money quickly out of one victim; but he can make money quickly out of many victims. Once having got an unhappy wisher-woman with a large family into his clutches, or, still better, some poor broken-down gentleman, whose wife's trinkets and nick-necks no but provide the commonest and substantial necessities of domestic comfort in their journey into the pawnbroker's insatiable maw, with the persistent regularity with which raindrops fall from a roof gutter, once having hooked his unfortunate fish it is the pawnbroker's pleasure, his business, his profit to play his line with caution, dexterity and delicacy, not too sharply, lest the fish might break away and he lose the opportunity of despoiling him of his bright scales and feasting and fattening on his juicy body. Why does not some newly-fledged philosopher turn his attention to the discussion, whether a pawnbroker has or has not a soul, and boldly affirm that he has not as his text. He would receive the sympathies of the larger portion of the highly-civilized world, and the whole of the less civilized world in his labor, and he would have the priceless advantage of starting from premises inevitably leading to an affirmative conclusion. A fact is the one needful foundation for an argument, and it is a fact that no pawnbroker has a soul—that is not in the broad and more comprehensive meaning of the word. If he has a soul at all, it has long retired from the business of its own salvation and taken to the unseemly occupation of ruining that of others. The pawnbroker may be, and undoubtedly is, useful to the poor man if he be a proper pawnbroker, but in his present guise and shape, at least so far as the New-York pawn-broker is involved, he is the enslaver, the degrader and the life's-blood sucker of those who are sufficiently miserable to put themselve in his clutches. His acquaintance is ruin. The finger of his friendship points to the poor-house if not to the prison gate.

PAWNBROKING A LA MODE.

Let those who dwell in palaces on our aristocratic avennes, and clothe themselves in purple and fine linen, if they are disposed to dispute this assertion, tear themselves some Saturday evening from their easy-chairs and warm fire-sides and pass an hour or two in making a tour of the pawnbrokers' stores in this City, and study the terrible, the sorrow-striking, the fearfully real scenes of human misery, sorrow and depravity which may be witnessed in there any and every night

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fairly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	9
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
THE EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited Agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new President of the new Austrian Cabinet announces that he will vigorously pursue the policy that compelled the resignation of his predecessor.

The Emperor of Austria has sent a message to the Diet of Bohemia, charging them to send representatives to the Reichsrath, if they would avoid grave political difficulties.

The Roman Catholic Envoy to Constantinople has returned to Rome, having been unable to obtain from the Sultan any guarantee for the protection of his Christian subjects.

The treatment of the International Society by the Government, is to be made a subject of attack by the Radical Party in the Spanish Cortes this week.

It is thought that the State election of Mississippi, which takes place next Tuesday, will be very closely contested.

Speaker CONLEY, the acting Governor of Georgia, has sent his Message to the Legislature. He urges several important reforms.

The town of Saltillo, in Mexico, is besieged by the revolutionary forces under TREVINO; both he and the Governor-General are waiting for reinforcements before taking active measures.

The Apaches in Arizona are accused of leaving their reservation whenever occasion offers, for the purpose of robbing and murdering the white residents of the Territory.

The balance in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday was: Coin, $94,889,545; Currency, $7,374,924; Coin Certificates, $17,081,800.

It has been discovered that about $15,000 of the Relief Fund sent to Chicago was appropriated by one of the Aldermen attached to the Board of Relief, to secure his election as Mayor.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, has taken steps to bring the subject of the illegal use of troops by Mayor MASON, of Chicago, and Gen. SHERIDAN, which resulted in the death of Col. GROSVENOR, before the Grand Jury of Cook County.

The *German Telegraph*, of Buffalo, has pronounced against the Republican candidate for Senator from that place, on account of his supposed connection with TWEED.

The discussion of the international copyright question has become so heated in England that the London *Times* has refused to publish any more on the subject, and one libel suit has already been commenced.

Minister WASHBURN was presented, on Thursday last, at Paris, with a silver dinner and tea service by his friends, on account of his services during the late war.

A locomotive boiler exploded at Portsmouth, Ohio, while the engine was standing at the station. Two firemen were killed, and several persons were severely scalded. The boiler was thirty years old, and had just been patched.

A two-mile hurdle race at Mystic Park, Boston, yesterday afternoon, was won by *Astronomer*, in 4 minutes 27 seconds, being the quickest time ever made in a race of this kind on this side of the Atlantic.

Friday, at Cobourg, Ontario, DAVID BARBOUR, of Brighton, was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th day of December next, for the murder of his wife.

The trial of those members of the Commune who have been held under the charge of being directly concerned in the murder of the Versaillist Generals, LECOMTE and THOMAS, during the first days of the insurrection in Paris, was begun in that city on Friday.

ALEXANDER C. FELTON was sentenced, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of Boston, for irregularities connected with the Hide and Leather Bank. His sentence was one year imprisonment in the Lowell Jail and fine of $1,000.

The Chinese companies, of San Francisco, have made arrangements for commencing suits for damages against the City of Los Angeles, for the murder of their countrymen and the robbery of their families by the rioters.

Two hundred colored emigrants arrived at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, from the interior of the State, and took passage on board the *Edith Rose* for Liberia.

The amount received at the Mansion House, London, up to Friday evening, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, was £45,500. Contributions continue to be received from individual donors and from the Committees in the provincial cities and towns.

The Registry and the Election.

The total registry for 1871 is 153,593, against 144,665 for last year. This shows an increase of 8,928, and is a satisfactory proof of the increased interest which the citizens of New-York take in affairs which most directly concern them. It must be remembered that this year's registration probably includes far less of the repeating element than that of 1870. The vigilance of the Committee of Seventy, aided by that of numbers of citizens actively interested in the cause of reform, has deterred the men who have hitherto registered in several districts with impunity from attempting similar feats this year. This is apparent from the fact that in such Tammany strongholds as the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards the number registered is actually less than it was last year, while in Wards like the First, Fourth and Fifth, the gain is comparatively slight. The vote counted for the Gubernatorial ticket last year was over twenty thousand less than the registry. It may safely be predicted that, should we secure a fair count, no such disparity will exist this year. Apathy no longer exists, and the general adhesion of mercantile firms to the proposal to suspend business on Tuesday will leave but few engagements to compete with the paramount duty of going to the polls. Everything looks hopeful for the cause of Reform, provided there is untiring vigilance and united action to defeat the tricks which will be resorted to in order to cheat the people out of their votes. The old apparatus of fraud will be found all but useless this year. The ingenuity of men who have been kept in power by frauds upon the ballot-box is actively engaged in finding new devices to replace those in which they have hitherto trusted. We give, in another column, full details of the most daring of those which has as yet come to light. The revelation of this ought to be sufficient to defeat it, but we warn all Reformers that this will not be the last scheme of the kind, and that HALL's unscrupulous inspectors and the Tammany Police who will be detailed to aid them, must be closely and steadily watched from the opening of the polling places to the last moment of the canvass. With the Ring it is a struggle for existence, and they will stop at nothing which helps to neutralize the effect of Tuesday's vote.

With the largest registration ever made in this City, and with the certainty that more than its entire increase has been due to the voters who will count for reform, it only remains for all the Anti-Tammany organizations to concentrate upon the one ticket which can succeed—that indorsed by the Committee of Seventy. The latest withdrawal of a sectional candidate is that of Mr. LEWIS from the Fifth Senatorial District, leaving the contest between NORTON and Mr. BENEDICT. Between this and election day we trust that some of the remaining elements of disturbance may be removed in a similar way. When TWEED can still appeal to a crowd of sympathizers to wipe out the "cruel indignities" which have been heaped upon him, and can, with colossal impudence, speak of the "moral value" of his re-election, it is clear that over-confidence in our strength may prove as dangerous as indifference.

Responsibility for the Present Charter.

There is one question in connection with the "New Charter" which possesses sufficient historical interest to render a brief discussion of it worth attention. The point has often been raised by the *World*, and the other day it was brought forward by the *Tribune* in the following shape:

> "How can we forget that TWEED carried his charter, barely eighteen months ago, by the aid of Republican influence and Republican votes? How can we forget that, while the *World* vied with the *Tribune* in exposing the iniquities of that charter, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN appeared, along with the editor of this journal, before the Senate's Committee to show cause why it should not be enacted, the TIMES insisted that that charter embodied the needed reforms, and urged Republican Senators to vote for it, as most of them unfortunately did? That vote temporarily crushed out the Anti-Ring Democracy of our City, and made TWEED omnipotent here; and the TIMES did its utmost to secure this result. And now——!"

Now, it would not appear to be a very difficult task for one to forget what never occurred; and most of the assertions in the above extract from the *Tribune* are pure fictions. It is not true that the *Tribune* vied with the *World* in "exposing the iniquities of that charter;" it is not true that Mr. GREELEY appeared before the Senate Committee to oppose its enactment; it is not true that the TIMES insisted that the "charter embodied the needed reforms," or that it "urged Republican Senators to vote for it." The TIMES was placed in a position common to every other Republican paper in the State, of being obliged to choose between what it considered the least of two evils. The Democrats had both Houses of the Legislature and the Governor; and they had the power to pass any charter they saw fit. They were, moreover, under a pledge to their constituents, of fifteen years' standing, to sweep away, whenever they obtained power, every vestige of Republican rule in the City of New-York. The first charter presented by them fulfilled this pledge, and abolished all the Commissions, including the Park, Police, and Tax Commissions, which our best citizens of all parties believed should remain non-partisan. Of course every Republican in the Legislature voted against it, and, owing to a quarrel in the Democratic ranks, it was defeated. After a good deal of skirmishing between the two factions of the Democratic Party, a charter was finally submitted which gave the Republican Party a minority representation on most of the Commissions, which left the Police Commission equally divided, and which proposed (or rather its authors proposed) to leave the Park Commission untouched. This charter met the approval of the better class of Democrats in this City; it received the unanimous indorsement of the Citizens' Association, and it was far more satisfactory to Republicans than anything they had a right to expect from a Democratic Legislature. To make it still more acceptable to Republicans, its authors promised to accompany it with an Election law framed to suit the wishes of their opponents.

What were the Republican members of the Legislature to do under these circumstances? If they refused to vote for the charter, the chances were that the Democratic factions would heal the divisions in their ranks, come together again, and pass a charter which would give the Republicans no show whatever in the Government of the City. A year previous to this, when the Republicans had both Houses of the Legislature, the *Tribune*, in opposition to the TIMES, advocated and procured the passage of a law, drafted by PETER B. SWEENY, which took from the hands of the people the election of members of the Board of Education, and put their appointment into the hands of Mayor HALL. Within a month past it has boasted of its agency in promoting this piece of Ring legislation, on the ground that the Republican Party thereby gained more members of the Board than it could have elected under the old system. Precisely the same argument was used by Republicans in the Legislature of 1870, as a reason why they should support the present charter in preference to the one offered by the other Democratic faction. As for the TIMES, it did not "urge Republican Senators" to vote either for one charter or the other. It simply advised the members of its party in the Legislature to take advantage of the quarrels of the Democracy, and get the most favorable charter for their party and for the City they could. The day before the charter passed the Senate, the TIMES held the following language with regard to it:

> "We presume that the possibility of making the bill yet more perfect will be well considered by Republican Senators. The suggestions of the Union League Club in reference to the management of the Central Park merits special attention. The most important point in connection with the charter is, however, the enactment simultaneously of a comprehensive and well-balanced Election law. The promoters of the charter profess a determination to accompany the proposed changes in the City Government with a measure which shall secure honest elections. Without this further measure all else will be valueless. And it is the duty of Republican members of the Legislature to profit by the opportunity which Democratic dissensions afford, for securing better local government and a purity in elections which will render further improvements comparatively easy."

This is precisely the position that Mr. GREELEY took in his speech before the Senate Committee. We deny that he opposed the charter as a whole. He merely suggested a few points in which he thought it might be improved, but the burden of his argument was the importance of accompanying the charter with a stringent Election law. Here is the way Mr. GREELEY opened his speech before the Committee on the night before the charter passed the Senate:

> "I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of tax-paying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say that they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to offer, as one of their number, certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter, but they do not offer them in any factious spirit. Nor do they desire to be understood as enemies of the charter reform. They ask me to assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the City, and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it; we ask you to improve it."

Mr. GREELEY then proceeded to urge as the first step toward reform the passage of a law to prevent frauds at elections. He was interrupted by one of the Committee, who said that such a law had been agreed upon. He then urged that the Park Commission should remain untouched, and was answered by the Chairman (TWEED) that "we don't desire to change it." Among the other amendments urged by Mr. GREELEY was one that the charter should take the election of Corporation Counsel out of the hands of the people, and give the appointment of that official to the Mayor. This amendment was not embodied in the charter, but the Ring has since adopted Mr. GREELEY's suggestion and prolonged O'GORMAN's term four years—with what benefit to the public we leave our readers to judge.

It will thus be seen that the *Tribune's* statement that it vied with the *World* in exposing the iniquities of the present charter, and that Mr. GREELEY strenuously opposed it before the Senate Committee, is untrue. One word further. We are ready to admit that, as things have turned out, it would have been better for the Republicans in the Legislature to have voted against any and all charters that the opposition might have proposed, although the charter, as it originally passed with the aid of Republican votes, is by no means the same charter under which we are now living. But who has received the benefits that were supposed to accrue to the Republican Party by the charter? The Tammany Republicans, headed by HORACE GREELEY, have been the only beneficiaries from the concessions made to our party in the charter, and the *Tribune*, as their mouthpiece, is today receiving at the rate of fifty thousand dollars per annum of City plunder from the hands of the very men whose charter it falsely claims to have so strenuously opposed.

The Brooklyn Mayoralty Contest.

The Republican nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn will be elected, if he receives the solid vote of his entire party. It is not expected that the regular Democratic candidate will draw away any Republican votes; but the fact that Mayor KALBFLEISCH has incurred the displeasure of his party leaders because he has been unwilling to aid them in carrying out their schemes of plundering the city treasury, has induced many lukewarm Republicans to think of giving him their support.

This consideration should not take a single vote from so incorruptible, honest and efficient a public servant as Ex-Mayor BOOTH is known to be. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in his apparent efforts for economy, has shown quite as much of that obstinacy peculiar to his nation as of intelligent discrimination. He has opposed the leaders of his party, it is true, but he has involved the city in much costly and unnecessary litigation. Republican voters, too, are not likely soon to forget that it was Mayor KALBFLEISCH who two years ago, as presiding officer of the Board of Supervisors, cast the deciding vote when that body decided upon the appointment of partisan and corrupt inspectors of election. Nor can they overlook his insolent and overbearing behavior at the indignation meeting which was held at the Academy of Music to consult as to the best method of redressing this outrage, to which he came unbidden, and from which he would have been summarily ejected had he not been Chief Magistrate of the city. Mayor KALBFLEISCH is a thoroughgoing Democrat and adheres to all the offensive and narrow-minded principles of that corrupt party, so that Republicans have very little to hope for at his hands.

Mr. BOOTH has in one capacity or another held office for nearly a score of years, and has a record for honest and economic administration to which both he and his party can point with feelings of honest pride. A builder by profession, he was Chairman of the Committee which erected the Kings County Court-house, and the good sense and honesty he exhibited in that position are in striking contrast to the wholesale robbery which has marked the erection of the building for similar purposes in this City. The private character of Ex-Mayor BOOTH is as exemplary and irreproachable as his public career has been, and he enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is in every way worthy their suffrages, and, if he receives at the polls the hearty and united support of his party, he will once more be called to fill the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the city of his residence.

Is Not the Chamberlain Liable?

Now that CHARLES O'CONOR has commenced legal proceedings against TWEED, GARVEY, INGERSOLL and WOODWARD for the money which they have fraudulently abstracted from the public Treasury, the next step will, it is presumed, be against those public officers by whose connivance or neglect of duty these fraudulent payments were permitted.

This is particularly the case in regard to the large amounts paid upon warrants having forged indorsements.

It has been shown that warrants drawn to the order of Messrs. KEYSER, SMITH, BOLLAR & Co., DONNARUMMA and others, have been paid by the persons holding the office of City Chamberlain, upon which warrants the indorsements have been forged, and that the aggregate of these warrants amounts to some *two million dollars*. Everybody knows that forged indorsement is a nullity and affords no excuse to the party making the payment. Now it will be recollected that although these warrants were paid by the Broadway Bank, they were really drawn *upon the Chamberlain of the City of New-York*, (the form of the warrants being "to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, at the National Broadway Bank,") and that that bank acted merely as his agent in paying them. As between the Chamberlain and the bank, the latter may be responsible for paying a warrant with a forged indorsement, yet, as between the people, whose money was paid, and the Chamberlain, whose agents paid it, he is responsible and not the bank, and must look to his own agents for reimbursement.

The charter of 1857, which makes the Chamberlain the City Treasurer, (Hoffman's Laws relative to the City of New-York, page 200,) requires him "to keep books showing the amounts paid *on* account of any appropriation," and the Ordinance of 1859 (page 74) further requires him "to forthwith deposit all moneys received by him, in one or more banks in the City of New-York," and "on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, to render to the Controller an account current of the moneys received and paid by him on account of the Corporation, during the preceding quarter, and at the same time deliver to the Controller his vouchers for the same." * * He is also required to give bonds in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and receives for his services a salary amounting with his legal fees, to over seventy thousand dollars. Now, the office of City Chamberlain was held by PETER B. SWEENY from April, 1867, up to some time after the passage of the charter of April 5, 1870. Since then it has been held by JOHN J. BRADLEY, his brother-in-law, now a candidate for State Senator.

The forged warrants commence as far back as the early part of 1869 and continue until the present year, so that they include the terms of office of both SWEENY and BRADLEY.

Both these parties, therefore, stand before the public as responsible for the loss sustained for the moneys paid upon these fraudulent warrants, and, if there is any way known to the law by which they can be compelled to refund it, no time should be lost in compelling them to do so.

It is not a case of sympathy for parties deceived by an imitation of an indorsement by which a careful man might be deceived. The indorsements on the warrants of A. J. SMITH were reported by the Investigating Committee of which Mr. BOOTH was Chairman, to be in ten different styles of handwriting, some being even written J. A. SMITH, instead of A. J. SMITH. The indorsements of DONNARUMMA's warrants were also different from the name of this party in whose name the warrants were drawn. All of them were palpable forgeries, and were suspicious in every respect. If these men had attended to their duties, as plainly defined by the law above referred to, and for which they received an enormous salary, not only these forged warrants would have been detected and exposed, but the whole system of plundering the Treasury which was then going on could have been nipped in the bud. The fact that they did not do so is, under the circumstances, almost conclusive proof that they did not desire to stop these fraudulent transactions, and that WOODWARD knew it or he would not have dared to be so reckless. It also makes it plain who were some of the "other parties" who shared in the "forty-two per cent." retained by him out of the proceeds of the "swag."

And yet this same JOHN J. BRADLEY, standing as he does before the public as the officer responsible for the majority of these thefts from the Treasury, has the ineffable assurance to demand that he shall be re-elected to the State Senate, and with greater assurance, if possible, claims it as the "respectable candidate."

His career as Chamberlain shows the care he will take of the interests of the voters of his district if he should be elected, and makes it imperative that he should not be allowed to shelter himself, or his precious brother-in-law, SWEENY, by a popular approval from the public obloquy which they have brought upon themselves by their participation in these frauds.

The Spirits at The Bar.

More than two years ago the London Dialectical Society, laudably resolved to get at the root of things, appointed a committee to investigate "Spiritualism." The committee were instructed to examine into the phenomena alleged to be spiritual manifestations and to report thereon. The report has just issued from the London Press, and the newspapers are hard at work reviewing and commenting upon it. As the subject attracts much interest in this country, we hasten to lay before our readers the results of the committee's inquiry. Those results, we may observe, will be absolutely satisfactory to neither believers nor sceptics. They by no means confirm the supernatural theory which Spiritualists would have the world accept; neither do they echo the cry of "humbug," nor ask us to believe, with Prof. HUXLEY and *Sir Charles Coldstream*, that there is "nothing in it." What is got at is substantially this, that there *is* something in the phenomena not to be explained by any natural laws known to the committee. The door is thus left open to further inquiry and the subject conceded to be at least worthy of intelligent discussion. Without either assenting to or denying this inference, we subjoin the epitome of conclusions arrived at by the committee, and set down in their report:

> "1. That sounds of a very varied character, apparently proceeding from articles of furniture, the floor and walls of the room—the vibrations accompanying which sounds are often distinctly perceptible to the touch—occur, without being produced by muscular action or mechanical contrivance. 2. That movements of heavy bodies take place without mechanical contrivance of any kind or adequate exertion of muscular force by the persons present, and frequently without contact or connection with any person. 3. That these sounds and movements often occur at the times and in the manner asked for by persons present, and, by means of a simple code of signals, answer questions and spell out coherent communications. 4. That the answers and communications thus obtained are, for the most part, of a commonplace character; but facts are sometimes correctly given which are only known to one of the persons present. 5. That the circumstances under which the phenomena occur are variable, the most prominent fact being, that the presence of certain persons seems necessary to their occurrence, and that of others generally adverse; but this difference does not appear to depend upon any belief or disbelief concerning the phenomena. 6. That, nevertheless, the occurrence of the phenomena is not insured by the presence or absence of such persons respectively."

The value of these conclusions, of course, depends on the character of those who avouch them. It should be stated, then, that the General Committee consisted of twenty-six members of the Dialectical Society and eight other gentlemen who were asked and agreed to join. The thirty-four were then divided into six subcommittees—the whole number being obviously unwieldy for purposes of investigation—and the various accounts of these subcommittees are included in the report. The summary printed above may be regarded as comprising the deductions arrived at in common by the inquirers. Prof. HUXLEY was invited to be of the Committee but declined. He had no time, he said, and took no interest in the matter. The intellectual character of such manifestations as have come under his notice prejudices him, he confesses, against them. Nothing to his mind, can be more stupid and wearisome. Hence, he concludes that the only good to be got from a demonstration of the truth of "Spiritualism" would be to furnish an additional argument against suicide. The reasoning is hardly admissible here, whatever may be said of the wit; and believers may further console themselves with the fact that Mr. A. R. WALLACE comes out strongly in the report in favor of the spirits, so that one eminent naturalist may be paired off against the other.

The chief business undertaken by the subcommittees naturally consisted in "interviewing" mediums. This task was discharged with the usual diversity of experience. Sometimes the spirits were exceedingly lively and communicative, and sometimes very much the reverse. Subcommittee "No. 5" tackled Mr. HOME, who, however, failed to "levitate," greatly to the disgust of all concerned. The Report, nevertheless, explains that the Great Apollo of the mediums "afforded every facility for examination, and appeared to be anxious to further the object which the Committee had in view." Mr. HOME, moreover, explained at the beginning of the inquiry that the "phenomena produced through his agency were of uncertain manifestation, and that he had no power whatever to produce them at will." Another feature of the Report which will attract attention, and which is certainly commendable, is, that the editors have had the candor to print in it letters from various eminent men scouting the whole subject. Mr. G. H. LEWES is among the number, as well as Prof. HUXLEY, and these and other dissentient voices, are permitted to speak for themselves.

There are many, of course, who will agree with the last-named scientist in thinking this proceeding of the Dialectical Society a great waste of time. Such a view of the case is, notwithstanding, scarcely a reasonable one. A theme which receives the earnest attention of great numbers of intelligent persons, in both the Old and the New World, and a philosophy, if we may so term it, believed in by a considerable portion of those numbers, is not unworthy of examination, whatever we may think of its acceptance as a religion. The chief danger connected with the phenomena of so-called spiritualism arises from the obscurity of their origin, and, consequently, the more light that is thrown upon the subject the better.

The Pope and Ireland.

There is a passage in *Bleak House* in which the writer, when drawing his happy portrait of an old-fashioned English housekeeper, says that if Sir Leicester Dedlock "ever found himself in a position expressive of a Dedlock at a disadvantage," his first impulse would have been to say, "Take me to Mrs. Rouncewell: if all the world deserts me, I still can fall back upon her sympathy." Poor PIO NONO must, we should think, be having similar thoughts about Ireland. One by one every rock upon which he has been wont to rest slips from under him. His own Italy's conduct is unmentionable. Spain, the fortress of the Papacy for five hundred years, says, in effect, to its priests and monastic inhabitants, what the old Earl of PEMBROKE said—in reply to the remonstrances of the nuns of Wilton, when HENRY gave him their abbey—"Go spin, you jades, go spin."

Portugal, long since, in an unusual fit of wakefulness, liberalized its institutions, snubbed and squeezed prelates, priests, and monks, and then relapsed into a state of torpid indifference about everybody and everything which appears to have become chronic. Austria turns a deaf ear to ANTONELLI. Bavaria, pious Bavaria, has been led sadly astray by DOLLINGER. In Belgium, only the women have any religion at all. As for France, "the eldest son of the Church" is in a Torquay lodging-house.

Ireland alone continues to be "steadfast in the faith, nothing wavering," and probably there is no class of persons to whom the Pope, though, we fear, he would not acknowledge as much, really owes more gratitude than the Orangemen. Derry and Belfast are the two towns which the Papacy could now least afford to lose; their conduct each year on commemorative occasions never fails to fan that religious fervor which might otherwise slumber in the breast of the Catholic peasant, and so far as his Church's interests are concerned, his hatred for Protestants comes to much the same thing as a deep-seated fervor for Rome.

The Roman-Catholic priests in Ireland, are, however, at present in by no means a happy frame of mind; they are deeply perplexed about the Home Rule agitation. So long as they have been able to extract everything they want from Mr. GLADSTONE, they have been perfectly satisfied with that gentleman's administration, but they now require various sectarian educational concessions—an endowment for a Catholic university, and for Catholic sectarian schools. In the event of their failing to procure this—and even in a country so exclusively Catholic as Portugal, the schools are entirely secular—they threaten to withdraw their support from the Government, but the difficulty is that the doing so might bring them down between two stools. It is, perhaps, with the view of a gentle experimental manipulation of the string of another bow, in case the old one should give way, that two priests were bidden to make their appearance on the hustings of the Home Rule candidate at Limerick lately. At present the Home Rule Party has been singularly devoid of Catholic influence. Indeed, Mr. MARTIN, its prominent promoter, is a Presbyterian, but it might become worth the while of Cardinal CULLEN to offer to fuse with it, and such a combination would add enormously to its strength. The situation is likely to become interesting and instructive. The Roman Catholics have always supported the Whigs, but no one who knows anything about Catholic policy ever suspects it of being actuated by really liberal motives.

The support has been given because the ranks of the Tories were full of religious opponents. The Roman Catholic interest in England and Ireland is, except where its own immediate interests are concerned, thoroughly conservative and aristocratic. It clings to the pomp and power of dignitaries and individuals, and has a horror of leveling distinctions and suppressing rank. There is not the slightest real sympathy between Cardinal CULLEN and JOHN BRIGHT, for instance, though for a certain object it suited the former for a while to be the political ally of the latter. A breach has long been threatening, on account of the radical tendencies of the present Government, and before long we may expect to see this breach rendered impassable.

Not Much to Boast of.

The *World* says "the New-York Democracy will render unto Tammany the things that are Tammany's." It would be much more to the purpose to render unto the *people* the "things that are Tammany's"—that is, the things which Tammany calls its own, but which were stolen from the public.

The *World* also asks, Who accomplished the work of placing Mr. GREEN in the Controller's office? and it proudly answers: "Mr. TILDEN." Yes, and when Mr. TILDEN did it the *World* abused him as a "railway politician and lawyer," called Mr. GREEN an "accessory to CONNOLLY's swindles," and spoke of his accepting the appointment as "the most marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation that we ever heard of."

A good deal the *World* has to brag of! Every move it has made in this fight has been a false—not to say an idiotic—one.

A Fatal Hunt.

Another instance of the pitcher going once too often to the well has occurred in India. Capt. DOIG, an infantry officer, had become renowned as a tiger-hunter, and the fame of his exploits had even reached Europe. He was supposed to be invincible, had performed almost fabulous feats, and was held by the natives to bear a charmed life. The poor gentleman was, notwithstanding, killed by a tiger early in September. He went out one day and had a brilliant success, slaying a fine tiger single-handed. Four or five days after, news came that another tiger was lurking in the same place, about six miles from the cantonment. The new arrival at once began to distinguish himself by slaughtering bullocks, and Capt. DOIG resolved to bring his sport to an end. Unaccompanied save by his own "Shikaries," the hunter repaired to the spot. The savage beast was soon found, and Capt. DOIG got rather a long shot at him, and felt sure that he had hit him in the head. His impression, however, was that the tiger had got off into the jungle not much hurt, and that he must beat again for him in a fresh quarter. While preparing to do this, Capt. DOIG being at the moment alone, the enraged animal suddenly leaped from cover, and in an instant seized his foe and bore him to the earth. Capt. DOIG afterward said that the onset was so swift that he never even saw the beast until he himself was on the ground, and being, as he expressed it, "calmly eaten." A horrible struggle ensued, the "Shikaries" sprang to the rescue, and the intrepid hunter actually fought himself out of the tiger's clutches, and not only that, but managed to destroy him. The encounter was nevertheless fatal. Capt. DOIG had the pluck to ride back to the cantonment, being lifted to his saddle for the purpose. But he never recovered from the shock and the frightful laceration he received, and five days after breathed his last. For men who get celebrated for this kind of achievement its pursuit seems to have irresistible fascination, and the sad case of Capt. DOIG has many precedents.

Public Spirit in San Francisco.

In the past San Francisco has been very generous in assisting every work that seemed to have a tendency to develop the resources of California, and thereby increase its own trade. Railroad corporations and steamboat lines have received donations until the city debt has been made to assume rather large proportions. It is now proposed to add still further to the burdens of the tax-payers by levying on them for the building of a bridge to connect San Francisco with Oakland, a distance of more than five miles across the bay. This has been a pet project for some time, and it is admitted on all sides that the bridge is very much needed; but as the Central Pacific Railroad would profit most by its construction, it is expected to furnish most of the five million dollars capital. In order to offset this feeling, a few shrewd capitalists have undertaken to find a rival for San Francisco, by building up the City of Vallejo, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad. They have purchased a large tract of land upon which to lay out streets and erect factories. They propose to encourage the immigration of skilled laborers, and to extend the railroad lines from all points to Vallejo, so as to make that city the centre of the railroad system of the State. The shipping interests of the port are also to be attended to, and every effort made to induce trade to accept the new channel and entrepot. The liberality of the scheme is well calculated to startle the San Franciscans, and the probability is that it will have the effect—as seems to have been intended—of silencing the croakers, and allowing the work on the bridge to be commenced without further delay.

Life in Chicago.

The advertisements in the Chicago newspapers are in these days as interesting to a stranger at a distance as the news. In fact they are news, for they give in an indirect way hints of life in the burnt city. For instance, twenty cents per yard is bid in the *Tribune* by an advertiser for brick or stone rubbish fit to make road bed; and at that rate doubtless a large part of the burned district will be sold. Agents are demanded for a book on the Chicago fire; another for two or three such books, advertised by different publishers. The Chicago Gas-light Company desires gas consumers who have changed their residences, to make the fact known at the Company's office. There should be a good many such notices. "All persons who have rented or leased pianos will please call and report," writes a vendor of musical instruments; and another "Offers a large stock of pianos, organs, melodeons, received from the East since the fire." For fifty cents and a load of rubbish one may buy a load of pure dry building sand. Five hundred tons of wrought scrap iron are wanted, and $25 are offered for the return of "my white bull slut, Toby." Of course notices of removal, and of the opening of new places of business, make up the greater part of the advertisements. One merchant, who sells lard-oil, remarks that his factory "stands untouched by the great destroyer," which is surely a fine phrase, and quite beyond the commonplace "conflagration." An express company advertises a sale of unclaimed packages, and beseeches applicants not to "stay to tell long stories;" and last of all, the inevitable "clergyman," who, while living in South America as a missionary, discovered something which he now wants to give away—"free of charge," as he adds with admirable redundance, reappears in the Chicago papers.

The Russian Chapel.

The little Russian Chapel on Second-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, has been completely renovated and embellished preparatory to the arrival of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, who will visit the sanctuary in state immediately after he reaches the United States to offer up prayers for his safety. This is an old custom of the Imperial family of Russia, and is one that is never omitted by the Czar or any of the blood Imperial after the conclusion of a long journey. At the solemnization of the Russian liturgy on Sunday last very noticeable among the auditors were Bishops YOUNG, of Florida, and QUINTARD, of Tennessee, both distinguished prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There are said to be many sympathies between the Russian and Anglican churches, and the Russian priest here has exerted his utmost endeavors to foster that good feeling, with a view of bringing about a union of the two churches. The Chapel on Second-avenue is chiefly attended by the very first people, socially, in the City, but admission is accorded to every one as far as space will permit. Every Saturday at 7 P. M., and Sunday and holidays at 10½ A. M. service is held by the priest, Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, in the Russian and English languages.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

CLOSE OF THE REGISTRY.

Over 150,000 Names Recorded—The Largest Registration Ever Had in this City.

In telegraphing the figures of registration for the previous days a few errors were made, which have been corrected in the following table. The registry this year shows an increase of 9,986, showing that the citizens have been thoroughly aroused to a sense of their duty. The following table gives the total registry for this year:

Wards.	Total Registry 1870.	Registered Oct. 17 and 18, and Nov. 1 and 2.	Registered Yesterday.	Total Registry 1871.
I	2348	2233	283	2576
II	750	208	731	878
III	[illegible]	703	188	884
IV	4741	3478	754	4234
V	3168	2394	722	3116
VI	4686	3457	877	4334
VII	7318	6270	1178	7605
VIII	6321	5309	1303	6608
IX	8285	7476	1391	8866
X	4908	4068	874	4952
XI	[illegible]	712	[illegible]	[illegible]
XII	7440	7767	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIII	5712	4387	717	5104
XIV	4619	3449	706	4155
XV	4480	4142	870	5012
XVI	7990	6906	1000	7906
XVII	11924	10246	2085	12328
XVIII	9416	9481	1280	10761
XIX	11177	11014	1908	12974
XX	11088	10253	1606	12049
XXI	8775	8774	1248	10022
XXII	10394	[illegible]	1892	11279
Total	142888	[illegible]	22553	152862

Details of the Registration—Had the Reformers Checked Repeaters?

The progress of registration in the Fifth Senatorial District is all that could be desired. The vote registered in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards is largely in excess of the vote cast in the Gubernatorial election last year, and that of the Ninth Ward yesterday afternoon was fully up to the standard quota. Citizens have become convinced that it is because of their supineness that the City has been given over to thieves. These gentlemen who have been so long criminally neglectful of their duties as citizens, now come forward to take the place of the repeaters who have hitherto voted for them. In face of the aroused sentiment of an outraged community, the organized system of false registration is rendered inoperative. In the last Presidential election, a TIMES informant states that men were sent out in organized bodies from various head-quarters of NORTON to register falsely. Two thousand votes fraudulently registered are said to have been polled in this district for COX, the Tammany candidate for Congress. Republicans in the district, who have year after year vainly fought against the election frauds of Tammany, do not know what to make of the singular inactivity displayed this year by their old opponents; they fear that there is, as they express it, an "under current" in the present smooth flow of election matters; something, they believe, is to be done on Tuesday to carry the election by storm. House men in the district are prepared for emergencies, however, and there is a stern determination that fair play shall be shown.

The contest between Mr. BENEDICT, the Reform candidate for Senator, and MIKE NORTON will probably be a close one. NORTON'S the nominee of Tammany Hall, and has been allied with [illegible] political career. All that is needed to insure his defeat is for the friends of reform to energetically canvass the district for Mr. BENEDICT, and point out to voters the thinly besmeared political filth with which NORTON'S public career is covered. There are plenty of voters in the district, said one of many citizens to a TIMES reporter, who know all about NORTON; let them show him up in his true colors and we will have BENEDICT in the Legislature. Not a breath of scandal is breathed against the name of the latter gentleman, who is acknowledged by all to be an honest and able man.

Some trouble, it is anticipated, will be thrown in the way of the Reform movement in the Eighth Ward, but all that is needed is a union of the Reformers in the Ward, which includes a large number of Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and colored men, and the rowdies who may try to rule the Ward will meet with a deserved defeat.

The registration in Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN'S district was carried on with the utmost vigor yesterday, and from the opening to the closing of the places of registry the scene presented the most animated appearance. The friends of Mr. O'BRIEN were present at every election precinct in the Senatorial district and watched closely the movements of the Tammany supporters. If there was any false registration in any part of the district it certainly was accomplished with the most consummate skill, as the vigilance of the Reformers was uninterrupted. Whoever the Tammany Ring elect by fraud in other portions of the City it is certain that if JOHN J. BRADLEY carries the district, an event which seems almost impossible, Mr. O'BRIEN'S friends vow that it shall be done by bona fide votes.

ADDRESS BY CHARLES O'CONOR.

Tammany Corruptionists Denounced—The City Fraud Exposed—Appeal to Working Men.

A crowded meeting of voters of the Nineteenth Ward was held at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street last night, being chiefly composed of the friends of Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Reform candidate for Assembly. Mr. CHARLES F. ALVORD was called to the chair.

The room was crowded to excess, the audience consisting almost exclusively of Irish and German voters. The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, who was received with cheers. Mr. O'CONOR, after a few introductory remarks, said: Gentlemen, the great question which is now coming before you, in this capacity, is whether you will [illegible] ever since the electoral franchise resulted to you from the success of our revolutionary contest—sovereigns over the public servants who administer the law—or to be slaves of those who pretend to be public servants—whether they are to become, instead of representatives and servants, dictators and lords and masters, to control your bodies and minds, and become the possessors of your estates and property. What is the question which is this night being submitted to you, fellow-citizens, throughout the City, and is under consideration here? It may seem to many of you that this is but an ordinary occasion, and that you are merely to determine whether A, B or C is to be your representative, and are qualified by their patriotic disposition to advance your interests and those of your fellow-citizens to the utmost extent of their ability. On ordinary occasions the difference between the candidates is a difference of opinion upon matters of a purely political, and sometimes speculative nature, and the greater learning and ability or personal popularity of the individual. But the question before us to-night comes up in the most interesting form that can possibly be conceived—nothing like it, in my long experience of more than fifty years attending elections, and occasionally attending political meetings, ever presented itself to my consideration. Men have always hitherto come before the community as candidates who had at least a fair reputation; who had at least a good credit, and the good name of a large portion of their fellow-citizens, and the only question was, who was the most popular and capable. We do not hear, ordinarily, that there has been discussion which was the most honest. Commonly, the representatives of all parties have at least esteemed honest men, not robbers and pickpockets. [Applause. "That's so."] How do we stand at present? Why, the truth is that there have been tendencies to a base and bad administration of government for a considerable length of time in New-York, and many errors have been committed by both political parties; but what has happened in the last few years? The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, that ancient corporation of representatives from each ward of the City that existed since the island of Manhattan was inhabited by a few white men, has ceased to possess anything more than the mere name. Your Aldermen have no power and members of the Common Council have any authority worthy of the name. All power and control over your interests substantially and truly is placed in the hands of four men, and among these four stands conspicuous a man named TWEED. [Hisses and laughter.] If that hiss is intended for TWEED it is very well placed. [Cheers.] It is intended for me God grant that there may be such hisses forever. [Cheers.] I wouldn't have the good will—I wouldn't shake the hand, I wouldn't receive the nod of any of those hissers any more than that of the vilest criminal who crawls. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, that you may understand what this Mr. TWEED is—this "boss" of them all—[laughter]—for whom, it happens, some of you have to vote, unless, perhaps, after voting in this district you may go down—such of you as are honest men—such of you as have a right to be here, are not voters for Tammany—but what is the fact? He has been growing enormously wealthy—no man can tell how or why, for several years, and enormous sums have disappeared, he alone knows how. I will tell you how it happened. About a year ago, between May 5 and Sept. 5, 1870, during that period $6,300,000 was poured into the public Treasury by the sale of bonds, for the payment of which your sweat and that of your children is mortgaged thirty years. [Hisses.] That six millions disappeared during that period. We examined the documents, though they burned so many, and we tracked Mr. TWEED'S movements. A clerk in one department—I do not know but he was acting under an assistant clerk—he had a small berth, and it was too big, for he ran away so as not to be obliged to account for it. [Laughter.] We traced into his hands, how much do you suppose—notwithstanding the disposition of other accounts no doubt equally dishonest within the period mentioned—three million five hundred thousand dollars, more than half the whole sum passed into the hands of the Deputy Clerk, and one million in the same hour into the hands of "Boss" TWEED. [Hisses.] How many days' work and labor does one million dollars embrace? How much do you get for a day's work? [Voices—Two dollars.] Then five hundred thousand day's work of the poor laborer has went into the pocket of Mr. TWEED out of this single operation. [Great excitement.] And yet it was but a small thing—merely a section about as long as my finger, and the thing was done. [Laughter.] That single operation, while others were going on at the same time, brought in to Mr. TWEED the sweat and labor of five hundred thousand working men for a day. [Sensation.] But you know I am not putting forward a mere statement without authority for it. We have examined the records and the bank accounts, and the whole thing is as plain as day, and no man can doubt it. [Applause.] When this money was missed and the vouchers were burned, it was said: "It will all come to end in smoke, and these rich men will defy you;" but when we gave day and date, amount and transaction, what is the result? Not a newspaper, great or small, I saw since we made the development, pretends to deny it. I looked over them all, down to the most servile supporter of Tammany, and none had a word but admission of their guilt, except one little bit of a paper that indulged in the joke that I wore my hat over the back of my head. [Laughter.] Mr. TWEED'S condition is not that of confession. He is silent, as a certain class of people always are under accusation. [Laughter.] He has nothing to say to the interviewers, and yet this man goes with brazen front, and demands of the people their votes to elect him to the Senate of your State, to make laws not for the protection of your property, but for the enhancement of his, by seizing on your own.

After going through a history of the Tammany frauds for years back, Mr. O'CONOR concluded amidst cheers, by exhorting the working men to make one united effort to rid the City of the incubus of the Tammany Ring.

Hon. JOHN E. DEVLIN delivered an able and eloquent address, in the same strain, and was enthusiastically cheered.

Other speakers followed, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

Tweed Before His Constituents—What the "Boss" Has to Say for Himself.

The following address was delivered by WM. M. TWEED at a meeting held in the Walton House in the Thirteenth Ward, last evening, at which Col. ALEXANDER H. STEWART presided:

MR. PRESIDENT: This tremendous outpouring of the people, their unmistakable enthusiasm, and the warmth of the greeting they have given me, must surely be accepted as in a great degree an expression of popular opinion. ["That's so," and loud cheers.] I do not deny the claim of the Press to be the exponent of public sentiment, but there is occasionally such multiplicity of difference in its utterances and conclusions that I am disposed just now to give preference to the verdict of the people themselves as regards their feelings toward me, proclaimed by their own voices, as here to-night, and to be more formally given on Tuesday next through the medium of the ballot-box. [Great cheering.] The newspapers have already indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced me, [roars of laughter,] but I feel perfectly free to appeal to a higher tribunal, and have no fear of the result. [Cheers.] I do not come to you, my fellow-citizens, in a circuitous way, indicative of the possession of the thought of the necessity of caution engendered by fear, but directly, openly, squarely, as a man to men, and without an appeal for your sympathy other than so far as my family have suffered from the cruel indignities that have been heaped upon them for my political actions. [Sensation.] But asking at your hands the justice and fair play that have been denied me by bitter, unrelenting, unscrupulous, prejudiced and ambitious partisan foes. [Deafening shouts of approval.] I have represented you for four years in the State Senate, and I seek re-election for its moral value as an indorsement of my course, an expression of your satisfaction, and an answer to my assailants which, with all their apparent indifference for you, they would be bound to respect. I have faith in your intelligence, faith in your sense of justice, faith in your devotedness to your party and its principles, and faith in your sense of gratitude for faithful public services. [Loud cheers.] If you are satisfied with me as a Senator, I am proud of you as constituents. Vilification, misrepresentation of interested opponents, partisan clamor, and baseless newspaper assertions, should not separate us or chill the mutual regard or shake the confidence that our identity of interests should foster. I am being subject to all this contumely in this campaign, and you, my fellow-citizens and constituents, are not free from it. After entering into a defense of the political and social character of the Fourth Senatorial District, Mr. TWEED concluded as follows: Now, one word more. I ask you to support, that he may serve another term in the lower House, Hon. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL. [Loud cheers.] He is a devoted Democrat, and the experience of four years' service makes him a useful member of the Legislature. At the South, in ante-war times, if a representative proved capable they retained him, and secured the advantages of his increase of experience, as instance the case of CLAY, and more especially that of BENTON. It was a capital custom, and it might be carried out to your advantage in my case.

Gridley and Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of yesterday has an article with the caption, "How Much can Human Nature be Expected to Bear?" It is a passionate defense of JOHN V. GRIDLEY. I propose to ask the attention of voters in the Eleventh Assembly District to a few facts, and, without comment, leave them to vote according to the dictates of their conscientious judgment, premising only that I am not a resident of the district, and know very little of its local politics. To me this is moral proof that JOHN V. GRIDLEY was in a conspiracy with Mayor HALL to deprive of their places Republicans who had full legal title to the office of inspectors of election. Mr. CORSON, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, told me that the notices of the advertised list of inspectors had been given to JOHN V. GRIDLEY, and that he (CORSON) had GRIDLEY'S receipt for them. I have before me the affidavit of Mr. HENRY GARRISON, elected and appointed inspector for the Thirteenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, that on applying to be sworn in at the Bureau of Elections he was refused, and told he could not qualify without he brought a notice of appointment. Mr. GARRISON then applied to Mr. GRIDLEY for his certificate, but did not obtain it. Seven other Republican inspectors from the Twenty-second Ward, although they received nearly 3,000 votes each, and some of them were personally known to Mr. CORSON, did not qualify, and the same subterfuge was offered in nearly all these cases as an excuse. Their affidavits, made immediately after the occurrence of the interviews at the Bureau of Elections, and repeated attempts to see the Mayor by turns, arouse indignation or excite merriment at the reckless disregard of their duties on the part of HALL and CORSON, their sneaking evasions and cool effrontery.

A Committee was appointed by the Seventeenth District Republican Association to investigate the matter. They had many meetings, and went often and often to the Mayor's office to lay the facts before "his Honor." The Committee could never obtain a hearing. They made a brief statement in writing and sent it to him. The Committee deemed it useless to pursue that line any further.

The Committee subsequently sent, by a trusty messenger, a communication to JOHN V. GRIDLEY, as follows:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, appointed to inquire into and report the facts in reference to the appointment, &c., of Republican inspectors of election for that district, in the course of our investigations have been informed that certain notices of appointment of inspectors of election for the Seventeenth Assembly District, issued by the Mayor, were delivered to you.

We therefore desire a statement in reference to the matter, and respectfully request that you will name a time and place for an interview. Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) WM. T. GRAFF, H. B. SMITH, D. B. MELLISH.

Mr. GRIDLEY said that he would meet the Committee at a certain office on Broadway, at a certain time, on a certain day. On that day, passing down Sixth-avenue, I met Mr. GRIDLEY. I reminded him of the appointment he had made. He seemed to hesitate when I asked him if he would be on hand, and finally complained of not feeling very well, and said he thought he should not go down. I reminded him that the Sixth-avenue cars would take him very near the place. Suffice it to say that then and there another day was fixed upon when he said he would meet the Committee. The Committee met accordingly, but JOHN V. GRIDLEY did not put in an appearance, nor did he send any excuse for his failure to do so.

I could go on and recite other efforts made to get a statement from Mr. GRIDLEY, but it would take too much space.

It seems to me that a theft of certificates of election issued for inspectors is a crime of not less magnitude than the stealing of vouchers from the Controller's office. Mr. CHOATE put it none too strong when he said:

"Here, then, is a crime before which all other villainies of the Ring pale and dwindle. The thefts even of $20,000,000 is nothing when compared with this high-handed and atrocious blow at the very life of the State.

'Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.'

But this who stole [illegible] fountain of our liberties. Let not him escape the responsibility of this tremendous crime who alone had the power to prevent and refused to do so."

And so I leave GRIDLEY. Now a word as to A. OAKEY HALL. I will not say there is a lie in the affidavit of Mr. HALL which is published in yesterday's papers, but there is a little fact which seems to me to require explanation on his part, and attention is particularly requested to this. In his affidavit appears a letter dated Oct. 13. That letter was published in the morning papers of the 13th, and it was undoubtedly intended to convey the impression that certain appointments referred to in the following clause had not then made. Read what HALL swears to:

"There are 250 Republican inspectors; of these 250 have been voted for at the last election, and being third highest were either duly appointed last Autumn, or re-elected now, thereby to that extent placing responsibility upon the Republican electors; this will leave 180 for selection, to be distributed as follows: 3 in the Fifth Ward, 3 in the Eleventh, 4 in the Third, Ninth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth; 5 in the Fourth and Sixteenth; 6 in the Sixth and Fourteenth; 7 in the First and Twentieth Wards, 9 in the Thirteenth, 10 in the Twelfth, 11 in the Twenty-first, 14 in the Eighth and Twenty-second, and 18 in the Nineteenth Ward. In the Second, Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards there are no vacancies.

Unless vacancies are hereafter created by resignation, declination or other causes, the selection by the Mayor, therefore, amounts to only 273 out of 1,170—whole number of inspectors. No vacancies were deemed created either last year or in this year by mere reason of change of boundaries, because inspectors are chosen on Ward tickets."

In reply I will speak only of what I know. He says that there were "fourteen in the Eighth and Twenty-second." The notices of appointment of the third inspector for the election districts (twenty-two in number) of the Seventeenth Assembly District (Twenty-second Ward) were dated on the 12th, and I think nearly or quite all were distributed on or before the 13th.

"These be facts." And now which of the three following queries is the most difficult to answer:

"Who stole the vouchers?"
"Who stole the inspectors' certificates?"
"Is OAKEY HALL what the *Tribune* called him—a liar?"

A word more: In the Seventeenth Assembly District E. H. Fletcher, William Loew, Henry Garrison, John Wachter, Robert Irwin, Charles A. Tibbets, and Julius Reich, who received each nearly 3,000 Republican votes, have not been allowed to take the oath of office, but in their places seven men have been appointed who, to the best of my knowledge, were not voted for at all.

It may be idle to surmise, but, perhaps OAKEY feels like wreaking his revenge upon the Seventeenth District, because it left him in a minority of about three hundred votes when he last ran for Mayor.

Rioters once had possession of the City, but they were put down. Thieves have possession now, and they will be put down. "Wait a little longer."

DAVID B. MELLISH.

PLAIN TALK ON THE SITUATION.

In honest hearts, fierce anger;
On honest brows a frown.
Our City's fair fame tarnished,
Disgraced her mural crown.
A scoundrel has defied us,
Backed by his ruffian crew,
And asks with vulgar boldness,
"Well, what yer goin' to do?"

Great Sachem, hark! where'er you are,
In country or in town,
New-York or Indian Harbor—
Just set that wine-glass down.
Attend to Truth a moment—
A stranger, Sir, to you—
While she informs your highness
Just what we mean to do.

You've heard of Justice! There she stands
Upon the City Hall.
Well, if that sword she carries there
Means anything at all;
If good men's prayers are answered,
If honest effort speed,
We'll clap you into Sing Sing;
That's what we'll do, Bill Tweed.

There's many a rogue of every shade
Within that stately wall;
But, fear not, there'll be room for you,
The greatest rogue of all.
Hard labor, William!—think of it—
Oh won't you sweat and groan;
You like to break commandments,
You won't like breaking stone.

We'll hang your name in felon's chains
A blot against the sky,
A mark for insult, scoff and sneer
From every passer-by,
And when our children's children's heads
Have long since turned to gray,
'Twill hang there as a scare-crow still,
To frighten thieves away.

Then fill your wine-glass up again;
I would it were mine;
For up there—you know where I mean—
They won't allow you wine.
But now, good day, we'll call again,
Truth will not be denied,
You know now what we're "goin' to do,"
I hope you're satisfied.

G. A. B., Jr.

Change of Candidate.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—The *German Telegraph*, a German Republican paper of this city, today hauled down the name of L. L. LEWIS, Republican candidate for State Senator, and substituted the name of W. G. FARGO, the Democratic nominee. The cause assigned for the change being the failure of LEWIS to explain his uniform voting for all of TWEED'S swindling bills at the last Legislature, and his silence as to the suspicions entertained as to his being paid for the same.

The Worst-Managed Car Line in the City—The Fourth-Avenue and "Grand Central Horse-Cars."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The traveling public do not seem to have any rights which railroad companies or their employes are bound to respect. I am obliged to take the horse-cars to reach Forty-second-street, and I had supposed these cars had some running time which the conductors were bound to respect, but I find to my sorrow that so long as these conductors can grab a street passenger, just so often they are bound to stop, whether the car be crammed full or not, or country passengers lose their train. Last Thursday, several of us barely reached the 4½ train, Hudson River Railroad, and, as it was, only succeeded in climbing into the cars after they had started, having been forty minutes in the horse-cars from the corner of Centre and White streets to Forty-second-street. It has become a matter of uncertainty as to how long it will take to reach Forty-second-street so as to be sure of a train. There is such a thing as being an hour too early, and judging from the manner in which a lady was treated last week, it would be as unpleasant to get there ahead of time as it is to be in charge of horse-car conductors, who certainly manifest more anxiety to relieve passengers of their fare than they do to run on time, if they have any time to run on. There are three different cars running on the line, viz., the Madison-avenue, Fourth-avenue and the Grand Central, therefore the conductor who can get the most passengers is the best fellow, no matter about loss of time or the loss of a train. What is the loss of a train to passengers when compared to a few six-cent fares more in the pocket of a conductor made by loafing on the car behind him.

WORSE THAN VEXED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps of Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair, Warranted to restore gray hair, stop its falling out, increase its growth. Recommended by physicians. Sold everywhere.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors.—No. [illegible] Broadway. A new and desirable article.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold.

Royal Havana Lottery. $330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

For Family Use, THE HALFORD TABLE SAUCE.

DIED.

CONNOR.—At Washington, D. C., [illegible], MARY MELROSE, wife of Charles E. Connor. The relatives are invited to meet at the residence of her brother, Kenneth Melrose, No. 28 Bank-st., New-York, on Monday, Nov. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner of Market and High sts., Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McKENZIE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Nov. 3, 1871, fell asleep in Jesus Christ, her Lord, CATHARINE D. GREENLEAF, wife of John D. McKenzie. The funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PARRISH.—On the 3d inst., at his residence, Oxmead Farm, near Burlington, N. J., GEORGE DILLWYN PARRISH, aged 81 years. Funeral from the residence of Dr. Wm. Hunt, No. 1,300 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, the 6th inst.

ROBY.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 3, REBECCA A., wife of James T. Roby, in the 38th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Mr. Charles Hisdale, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., on Monday, Nov. 6, at 9 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ROGERS.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Nov. 3, 1871, TRUMAN SMITH, only son of Wm. E. and Jennie L. Rogers, aged 4 years and 12 days. Funeral from Methodist Episcopal Church at Huntington, on Nov. 6, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Thirty-fourth-street ferry, at 10½ A. M., James-slip at 10¼ A. M.

SLOSSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 4, EDWARD SLOSSON, late of this City. The friends of the family and of his brother, Hon. John Slosson, and his brother-in-law, Wm. C. Prime, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, [illegible], corner of 21st-st., on Tuesday, [illegible] inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS WERE AWARDED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL WORLDS' FAIR, PARIS, 1867, and LONDON, 1862.

The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be THE LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANO now before the public. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists. They are used by all the principal concert managers whenever attainable. They have a truly "world wide" reputation, being largely exported to Europe and all parts of the civilized world, and they are sought to be imitated by nearly all American and European Piano-makers.

STEINWAY & SONS' MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY is the most perfectly-arranged and extensive establishment of its kind in the world. The published official revenue returns have revealed the fact that "the amount of their yearly sales exceed those of the twelve largest piano-makers of New-York combined."

STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS with double iron frame, patent resonator and tubular frame action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials, and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and illustrated catalogues, with price lists, mailed free on application.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 29 Wall-st.

THE GROCERY, SPICE, MUSTARD AND DRUG TRADES are interested in an important test lawsuit pending between J. & J. Colman and Saml. Crump, (Gardner G. Yvelin, No. 39 Fulton-st., New-York, and Charles S. Spencer, acting for the Colmans) regarding the use of a bull, cow, or steer's head on Mustard which they may have sold. A meeting of great importance is to be held at the office of Saml. Crump, label printer, No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Saml. Wilder Sons,	Pupke & Reid,
Fischer, Kirby & Brown,	Fredk. Agate,
Chas. L. Stickney	Wm. M. Brennan,
Wm. J. Stitt & Co.,	Jabez Burns,
Mordant Bodine,	Church & Co.,
Martin Y. Bunn & Co.,	Dohrmann & Co.,
Bunk & Odell,	E. T. Wilson,
Geo. Bain & Son,	A. D. Thurber,
McDowell & Dickinson,	T. Wortman,
A. J. D. Wedemeyer,	John Bymer,
Edwd. A. Phelps, Jr.,	Robt. L. Louden,
H. E. Pickert & Co.,	Saml. T. Trusdell,
Packard & James,	Danl. Burker,
Burkhalter, Masten & Co.,	Schrumann & Behrens,
Fleming, Adams & Howe,	N. Millerd & Co.,
Clark, Chapin & Holley.	

$10,000.—A PARTY WITH THE above amount to manage for an incorporated company, the sale of their goods in this City. They are a specialty and monopoly, pay a large profit, and indorsed by the highest authority of the country. The amount required to invest is to pay for stock of goods, and will be all the capital required. A man of experience, who knows a good thing when he sees it, competent to act on his own judgment, and having the means, can secure a permanent, high-toned business that is seldom offered. The corporation are composed of experienced business men, require undoubted reference, and are prepared to give the same. Also, a party with less capital for Albany, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Address G. A. B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN (WIDOWER) having a daughter of refinement, wishes to engage board for her in a strictly private family, where she can be considered as one of the family. Price not to exceed $10 or $12 per week. Address F. S. G., Box No. 736 New-York Post-office.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The GERMAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION and all German and American citizens of the Ward that favor Reform, are respectfully invited to assemble on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Terrace Garden, as matters of the highest importance are to be considered, especially the ratification of Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ for the office of Assistant Alderman.

HENRY CLAUSEN, President.
ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D., Vice-Pres't.
FRED. TRAND, Secretary.
E. D. BENNET, Treasurer.

ANXIOUS AND DETERMINED TO select the best men for public offices, the representatives of the following associations assembled in convention, pressed upon Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ the acceptance of the office of Assistant Alderman, and it is but due to that worthy gentleman to state, that he yielded, contrary to his own wishes and inclinations, to the strong and unanimous pressure brought upon him, and accepted the nomination.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D., HENRY CLAUSEN, FERD. TRAND, FRITZ SCHAEFER, S. D. SEWARDS, } Executive Committee German American Association.

S. D. MOULTON, JOHN H. LYON, F. T. HOPKINS, CHAS. H. WILLSON, EDWD. FITCH, W. F. PAPEMEYER, } Council of Political Reform.

HERMAN F. BAUER, H. N. HARDY, A. P. FITCH, } Execut. Com. Republican Campaign Club.

HERMANN CANTOR, President German Republican Reform Club.

THOMAS FREEBORN, JOHN OSBORNE, CHAS. W. MEHRER, ALBERT BOGART, } Regular Republican Assembly Convention.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS. The Aldermen nominated for the election of the 7th inst. will represent the City at large, and not certain Wards as heretofore; they can, therefore, be voted for at ALL polls.

REPUBLICAN TAX-PAYERS' AND SEVENTY NOMINATIONS.—For Assistant Alderman of Twenty-first Assembly District, STEPHEN ROBERTS.

POLITICAL.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The following nominations have been indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, and are recommended to all honest voters:

For Justice of the Supreme Court, GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court, WILLIAM E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, CHAS. P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court, ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register, FRANZ SIGEL.
For Aldermen,

Peter Gilsey,	Alexander Wilder,
Samuel B. H. Vance,	John Falconer,
Jenkins Van Schaick,	Oscar Zollikoffer,
William Radde,	George W. Varian,
Solomon Mehrbach,	George Burchard,
Alexander Martin,	John Foley,
James Fitzgerald,	Gustavus W. Faber,

Joseph C. Jackson.

SENATORIAL.
Dist.
4. J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
5. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
6. AUGUSTUS WEISMANN.
7. JAMES O'BRIEN.
8. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.
Dist.
1. JAS. HEALY.
2. HENRY C. [illegible].
3. EDWARD A. [illegible].
4. JNO. HECKER.
5. DAVID S. PAIGE.
6. ISAAC WOOD.
7. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.
8. CONRAD GEIB.
9. STEPHEN BELL.
10. HENRY H. HAIGHT.
11. RUSH C. HAWKINS.
12. HENRY E. CHAMPION.
13. GEO. H. MACKEY.
14. JOHN A. FOLEY.
15. FREDERICK KILIAN.
16. NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.
17. CHAS. A. FLAMMER.
18. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
19. HORATIO SEYMOUR.
20. SEVERN D. MOULTON.
21. WM. A. WHITBECK.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman.
ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

FOR ALDERMAN of the City of New-York, WILLIAM RADDE.

The Aldermen are voted for on a general ticket all over the City, according to the present Charter.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Assembly, Eighteenth District, [illegible] H. LEON.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. For Assembly, SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The competent and fearless advocate of our plundered people.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY First District of Westchester County, WM. W. NILES.

VOTE FOR AN HONEST REFORM DEMOCRAT. The peoples' candidate and choice, SAMUEL E. LEWIS, For Senator, Fifth Senatorial District, Comprising [illegible] Wards.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Council of Reform, Democratic Reform, Regular Republican and Committee of Seventy candidate For Member of Assembly, JOHN A. FOLEY.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS. SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. For Member of Assembly, GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION. For Assembly, Seventh Assembly District, HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS. For Senator, MICHAEL NORTON.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Republican Reform German Citizens' and Anti-Tammany Candidate—FOR ASSEMBLY, FREDERICK KILIAN.

FIFTH DISTRICT. For Senator, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. For Assistant Alderman, GEORGE F. CODINGTON.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RECOMMEND our fellow-citizen, Mr. WILLIAM RADDE, for Alderman. He is honest and able, and is entitled to the vote of every honest citizen.

W. F. Havemeyer,	[illegible]
Sigismund Kaufmann,	F. S. Stallknecht,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Otto C. Mueller,	F. W. Christern,
Leo. Hallgarten,	H. R. Mackay,
G. W. Faber,	[illegible]
H. H. Kent,	[illegible]
Dr. A. G. Dana,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
[illegible]	Andreas Willman,
B. Westermann,	H. C. von Post,
[illegible]	William Steinway,
[illegible]	William A. Kobbe,
J. E. Stohlmann,	Rudolphe Garrigue,
[illegible]	F. Seeger, M. D.,
Wm. H. Wickham,	A. E. Godeffroy,
Emil Sauer,	Victor Precht,
Gustav Schwab,	Emil Unger,
Ph. Bissinger,	[illegible]
Willy Wallach,	C. Magnus,
Eug. S. Ballin,	H. Ludwig,
Geo. W. Krueger,	[illegible]
D. T. Marshall,	E. Pfarre,
[illegible]	Robert Newman.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS. (Anti-Tammany.)

For Justice of the Supreme Court, GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court, WILLIAM E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, CHARLES P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court, ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register, FRANZ SIGEL.
For Aldermen.

PETER GILSEY,	JAMES McLAREN,
JAMES FITZGERALD,	WILLIAM RADDE,
ALEX. WILDER,	DANIEL D. CONOVER,
JOHN COCHRANE,	SAM. B. H. VANCE,
JENK. VAN SCHAICK,	HUGH GARDNER,
JOHN FALCONER,	JOHN DILGER,
SOL. MEHRBACH,	WILLIAM JOYCE,

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

YOUNG MEN'S COUNCIL OF REFORM.—At a meeting held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1871, at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., for the purpose of supporting Judge Ledwith and furthering his election to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Robert N. White was called upon to preside, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"With a full sense and appreciation of the momentous issues involved in the selection of a trusty, competent, and fearless judicial officer to be placed on the Supreme Court Bench of this District, and feeling it our duty to express our convictions and purposes with reference thereto, we, young men of New-York, irrespective of party, here assembled, do

Resolve, That the candidacy of Hon. Thos. A. Ledwith for the office of Supreme Court Justice gives hope and assurance to all the true friends of reform, and that his success will be a guarantee of an honest and faithful fulfillment of all his duties, and that the questions presented for his consideration will be legally, equitably, and honorably decided.

Resolved, That the past record of Judge Ledwith not only affords abundant evidence of his fitness and capacity as a quick, ready, and able, judicial officer, but proves him to possess those even yet greater requisites, strict honesty, spotless integrity, and unassailed incorruptibility.

Resolved, That we pledge all our efforts to secure his election, with the firm conviction that we are thereby rendering a service to the honest people of this City, and honoring one who will if elected, do honor to the position to which he aspires.

Resolved, That the antecedents of the Hon. Thos. A. Ledwith are the very best refutation of the slanders lately heaped upon him, and the best guarantee that can be sought for or required to evidence that he will in the future, as in the past, prove worthy of the support of all honest men, irrespective of party, who desire the welfare of our City and State, and the perpetuation of honest principles.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the council be published in the daily papers of the 5th inst.

ROBERT N. WHITE, President.
T. J. ADAMS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XIXth WARD.—The best joke of the season, "Billy Hitchman's" posters in the Twentieth Assembly District, (XIXth Ward,) headed "The Reform Candidate." Certainly a very cool announcement from the Speaker of "Tweed's" Assembly, at Albany, last year, when every citizen of the district knows that ABRAHAM DOWDNEY is the Reform candidate, and the only candidate that can defeat the Tammany Ring, led in this district by Billy Hitchman, one of its most pliant tools.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association will meet in basement of 50th-st. church, near 8th-av., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to perfect arrangements for election. JOEL W. MASON, President. DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. United Republican candidate For Assembly, JAMES WINTERBOTTOM. Will remain in the field until the closing of the polls.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XVIIITH WARD.—Democratic Reform, Committee of Seventy, and only anti-Tammany candidate. For Member of Assembly, NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Republicans to the rescue. The only Republican candidate for Member of Assembly indorsed by the Republicans is JAMES MARTINDALE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REFORM and Citizens' nomination of the Seventeenth Assembly District. For Assembly, ROSWELL D. TOMPKINS.

UNION REPUBLICAN REFORM NOMINATION.—For Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District, JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE in the Eighth Assembly District. For member of Assembly, FREDERICK [illegible], Jr.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Republican candidate for Assembly—Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS. Eleventh Assembly District—For Assembly, Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS. Recommended by the Committee of Seventy. Head-quarters, [illegible].

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Bounded by 14th-st., [illegible], 18th-st. and Avenue B. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For Senator, AUGUSTUS WEISMANN. For Member of Assembly, JOHN A. FOLEY. For Assistant Alderman, NICHOLAS B. CONNOR.

[illegible], Secretary.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, HIRAM MERRITT, WILLIAM H. FALCONER, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, BENJAMIN TATHAM, HENRY H. BEERS. } Committee.

N. B.—Ballots may be procured at Head-quarters, [illegible] Building, 4th and Stuyvesant sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, Eleventh Assembly District, ALFRED S. SPAULDING.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

To the Electors of the Eleventh Assembly District:

Having been nominated by the Democratic Reform Convention for member of Assembly in this district, I deem it my duty to say to the voters, that I have been a resident and a tax-payer of the District for twenty years and engaged in business in the Twentieth Ward. I have interests which identify me with the prosperity and honor of our City. I am, and always have been, in favor of retrenchment and reform. I am opposed to the corrupt political intrigues of designing politicians of all parties, by whatever name or disguise.

The fair fame of our once proud City has been financially disgraced. If elected, I pledge myself to use my best efforts for the immediate repeal of the City Charter, and for a reduction in taxation, for economy and reform in all departments of our Government. I will also sustain any enactment intended to destroy the power of corruption, and guard against any man holding more than one office at one time.

I call upon all good citizens, irrespective of party or nationality, to vote for me upon election day.

Yours respectfully,
ALFRED S. SPAULDING,
No. 283 West 20th-st.
Or from No. 280 to No. 283 West 20th-st.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. United Republican nomination for member of Assembly, DR. WM. L. HARDING. We have not indorsed James Healy, as reported. DEWITT BRADLEY, Secretary. N. HINGSLEY, President.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS. Tax-payers' and Citizens' Nomination for Senator. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REFORM nomination of the Nineteenth Assembly District. For Assistant Alderman, ROBERT E. DANVERS. DR. E. BODENSTEIN, Chairman. Hon. ALEXANDER SPAULDING, FRANK C. TRAVERS, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Assistant Alderman Twenty-first Assembly District, indorsed by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall—OTIS T. HALL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D.D., Pastor of the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Morning discourse—*Bible Doctrine of Reconciliation*; Evening—*Apostasy*. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music. Seats free. Rev. JOHN V. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the MORNING a sermon on the work of the St. Luke's Association. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ROBT. S. MACARTHUR, PASTOR of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship, are cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D. Bishop of Western New-York, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D.D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts.—Divine service at 10½ and 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY. Holy communion will be celebrated in the morning. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, having accepted the Rectorship, will officiate and preach at both services. Seats free. All are welcome.

A UNION COMMUNION WILL BE held in Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock. Ministers of various denominations will take part in the services. Christian friends in the vicinity are specially invited. There will be no service in Emmanuel Church in the evening.

"A WHEEL IN THE MIDDLE OF A WHEEL" will be the subject SABBATH EVENING at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, for the masses, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. "The Philosophy of Blessedness," by Rev. A. J. [illegible], the great Western orator, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free for all.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Experience-meeting Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 5. Morning service 10½. Subject—*The Public Importance of Private Fidelity*. Evening service, 7½. Subject—*Social and Political Hypocrisy*. All seats free in the evening.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, of Brooklyn, E. D. At night, 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. [illegible]—*View of Profit and Loss.*

AT WILLET-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, J. S. HAUGH; at 7 P. M. a church extension meeting to be addressed by W. H. DU PUY, D.D., Rev. D. L. MARKS, and others. Seats free.

"A NATION'S CHOICE"—SUBJECT OF discourse SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL; afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?—Bishop SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Dogma of the Immortality of the Soul a Heathenish Fable.*

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS is expected to preach (D. V.) in the chapel of this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, Sunday evenings, LYRIC HALL; also, ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIS Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*Christian Politics*. Communion at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—South side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. EVANS, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects, MORNING—*Religion and Politics*. EVENING—*Unity in Diversity*. Communion at the close of the evening service. Strangers are provided with seats.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILLIAM-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN. MONDAY, praise meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting 7½; chapel No. 104 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Mr. HEPWORTH'S morning sermon will be on *How to Read the Bible*. Subject for the evening—*The Christian Voter; A Talk to Young Men*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. Morning prayer, second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer at 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—SUNDAY, Nov. 5, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. HOBART BROWN, of Cohoes, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner 35th-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG will preach on *Modern Crimes*. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3½ P. M.

CORNELL MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching in the Chapel, 76th-st. and 2d-av., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. [illegible], and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. F. BROWN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Quarterly meeting services on SABBATH next in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 26th-st., commencing with a love feast at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. by our District Chairman, Rev. WM. GOULD. [illegible] Brother GOULD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ in the Hall, [illegible]. We expect the Master to be present to baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire. All who will may come.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE Virgin, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Sunday services, 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany, (choral;) 11, Holy Eucharist (choral;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer [illegible].

FIVE POINTS MISSION, OPPOSITE the Old Brewery, [illegible]. Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and [illegible]. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services [illegible]; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] ANDERSON, D. D., [illegible].

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Persons who are interested in religious [illegible] are invited. Christian co-operation [illegible] will be considered.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, REV. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at UNITY CHAPEL, 125th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the EVENING—[illegible]. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

HARLEM NEW PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.—Regular services will commence Nov. 5, at the new Market Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching by Rev. HENRY LOOMIS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome to all.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Bible-school at 9½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Communion service by the Pastor, Dr. [illegible], at 10½ o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st., Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor.—MORNING service at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½. Sale and renting of pews in the church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M. No reserved seats.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ o'clock. Service in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—A public service in the interest of gratuitously supplying Bibles and Prayer-books will be held at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, in Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Addresses by Bishop ARMITAGE of Wisconsin; NEELY, of Maine; CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. A collection in aid of this important Missionary auxiliary will be made.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-av. (Reservoir-square), on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Moral Crisis in Our Politics.*

PEW NO. 69 FOR SALE—CHURCH Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Price $800. Apply at No. [illegible] Madison-av.

REV. WM. T. SABINE, P. M., WILL deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. "Service of Song," with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, as usual, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, to be followed by regular evening service. Every one made welcome.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL DELIVER the last of a series of discourses, founded upon the experience of his recent trip to California, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Power of Love.*

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*Spiritual Affinities, or Love on Earth and in Heaven*. Third anniversary of the Young People's Prayer-meeting following.

REV. PETER McDOWALL, A. M., of Alloa, Scotland, late Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church, will, D. V., preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S,) West 34th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening—*Paul's Vision*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ROSE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East 27th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN [illegible], Pastor, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. [illegible]. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. B. CAIRD, OF SCOTLAND, will deliver a discourse in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ in the Psalms.*

REV. J. P. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Conversion*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, will preach on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at Trinity Church, at 10½ A. M., and Trinity Chapel, at 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—SINGING CLASS and educational rehearsal in the Music-room of the Church—entrance on [illegible]-st.—every TUESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. Good voices always wanted to fill vacancies in the volunteer chorus. Applications received as above, or after services, also by post to GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*A Sunday in Yosemite.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—COMMUNION SUNDAY; morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, with communion service and sermon at 10½ o'clock; evening; sermon by Rt. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., before the Sunday-school Association of New-York, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Prophecy Connected With the Coming of Christ, and His Reign on the Earth*. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Rev. THOMAS GUARD will address the Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, WEST 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayers at 7½ o'clock, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 5th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, [illegible]-ST. and 10th-av.—Services at 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS sexton and undertaker, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

"THE COMING ELECTION; CORRUPT OFFICIALS, AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THEM."—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the [illegible] Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE at 10½ A. M., also. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. B. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, BEtween 3d and Lexington avs. Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., at 3½ P. M. Text in Romans viii., 28; preached by special request. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.—A MEETING in this conference will be held in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY next at 7½ P. M.; addresses are expected from Drs. PAXTON, VERMILYE and VAN NEST.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ by Rev. Dr. FREDERICK G. CLARK. Young people's meeting in the evening at 6 o'clock in the lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Services SUNDAY, Nov. 5. Morning prayer, Holy Communion and sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer (musical service) at 7½ P. M. Opening anthem, "I Will Arise," [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The Bank movement shows largely-increased strength on the present weekly return. The averages of Greenbacks and Gold Notes are $4,169,500 higher than last Monday, being $1,901,700 gain in Greenbacks, and $2,260,800 in Gold Notes. The Deposit line is up $4,668,900. The Loans increase $619,300, and the circulation is lower by $267,800. The present relative Lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation is $3,298,150 higher than on the previous return. The excess over the required 25 ₽ cent. is now $5,142,150.

The Treasury Office during the week received $2,587,049 in Gold for Customs; paid out $1,846,214 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, additional to the prepayments of November Interest reported at the close of the previous week, and sold on Thursday $1,000,000 Gold. The payments of November Gold Interest, altogether, amount to $5,300,231.

The sales of Gold were a fraction firmer than on Friday, 111⅞@112 ₽ cent., but there was no improvement in Exchange, which closed 108⅜@108⅝ on London. The Public Funds were lower on the 5-20s of 1867, the scarcity of the Bonds being overcome by borrowers. The Southern State Bonds made a further recovery of 1@2 ₽ cent. on South Carolinas. The New-York and Western Railroads, after much steadiness through the forenoon, improved on the Bank Statement, and closed as follows, as compared with the late figures of Friday:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	90⅜	90⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	85⅛	85⅝
Reading	108⅜	108⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅞	101⅞
North-west Common	60⅝	60⅝
North-west Preferred	89	89⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77⅞
St. Paul Common	57⅞	57
Lake Shore	100⅞	100⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	38⅞
Toledo and Wabash	60⅝	60⅝
Western Telegraph	69	69⅜
Erie	28⅞	29
Union Pacific	24	24

At the very close of dealings the Railroad Stocks were limited, and prices steady.

The prices made for the various Public Funds at the close of business are as follows:

[illegible]

The Southern State Bonds closed as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Del. & Hudson Canal	118½	Mariposa Min. Co.	1⅜
Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	1⅝
American Coal	67	Adams Express	[illegible]
Spring Mount. Coal	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Canton Co., Baltimore	73	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
N. J. Land Imp'mt Co.	[illegible]	Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	57
Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	69¼	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	46⅞
Quicksilver Min. Co.	17⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,121,286 64
Gold payments	972,186 09
Gold balance	87,334,659 23
Currency receipts	347,273 20
Currency payments	904,309 75
Currency balance	8,471,734 42
Customs	246,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	878,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	96
City 6s, new	99⅞	99⅞
Camden and Amboy	129½	130
Pennsylvania Central	67½	67⅝
Reading	108⅜	108⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44⅞	...d.
Northern Central	39⅞	...
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅜	90¾

* Ex-Dividend.

A number of the Banks and Trust Companies have notified to the Wall-street Brokers that they will make no calls for the return of Loans, on demand, on Tuesday next, ELECTION DAY. They favor the general suspension of business, which will make the day, practically, a close Holiday. The prospect is there will be little or no business done at any of the Banks, or at the Custom-house or Treasury Office. There will be no recognized market in Wall-street for anything, as there ought not to be on an occasion so momentous to the reputation of the City.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the month of October, were $78,602 58.

Wholesale business in the commercial line, it is now definitely assured, will be quite generally suspended on Tuesday next, election day. The Produce Exchange, at a meeting held today, Col. REED, President of the Exchange, in the chair, decided, by an unusually full vote, to adjourn on Monday to Wednesday. The Naval Store trade adopted a similar resolution at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street. The Grocers' Board of Trade, Pearl-street, adopted a resolution recommending the members to close their places of business on Tuesday, in this respect following the example of the Chamber of Commerce, and the probability is that the recommendation will guide the action of the bulk of the wholesale firms, as well as of the prominent brokers in the several lines of produce and merchandise.

The week's imports of foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,466,325.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul early in November. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

THE NOVEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS.

The November Term of the State Civil Courts opens to-morrow. The following are the assignments of Judges for the respective branches of each Court:

SUPREME COURT.—General Term—INGRAHAM, P. J., and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO. Circuit, Part I.—Judge SUTHERLAND. Circuit, Part II.—Judge VAN BRUNT. Chambers—Judge BRADY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term—BARBOUR, C. J., and Judges MONELL and FREEDMAN. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge MCCUNN. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge JONES. Special Term—Judge SPENCER. Chambers—Judge SPENCER.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term, Part I.—Judge JOSEPH F. DALY. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge LAREMORE. Equity Term—Judge ROBINSON. Chambers—Judge LOEW.

MARINE COURT.—Part I., Trial Term—Judge JOACHIMSEN. Part II., Trial Term—Judge GROSS. Part III., Trial Term—Judge CURTIS. Chambers—Judge TRACEY.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

Westervelt vs. Ackley; judgment for the defendant.

Hunt, &c., vs. Van Wagener; see opinion.

Ross vs. Ross; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Horace W. Carpenter et al. vs. Charles Minturn et al.; see opinion.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Wois vs. Muttnacht; this is an appeal from an order, and there is no case to be settled; the appeal is to be heard on the affidavits read on this motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

By Judge Robinson.

Mary A. Miller vs. James E. Miller; divorce granted to the plaintiff, with $3,000 per annum alimony, the custody of children to plaintiff, with $1,000 per annum for support of the children.

Frank vs. Becker; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of William Rossiter Chadwick; application to change name to William Sidney Rossiter granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF ALLEGED TRUST PROPERTY.

Westervelt vs. Ackley.—This was an action to recover back real estate in this City, alleged by plaintiff to have been conveyed to defendant in trust, to secure the payment of indebtedness which was subsequently satisfied, the facts in relation to which, as developed on the trial, have already appeared in the TIMES. Defendant claimed an absolute conveyance. The evidence produced was conflicting. Judge CARDOZO in rendering his opinion now says: I think the parol evidence, contradictory as it is, not sufficient to overcome the legal effects of the deed. It is possible that the real truth was expressed by Ackley to Herton when he said that the whole affair was a fraud, designed probably to cover the property and protect it from the creditors; but if that be so, no case under the rules applicable to such a state of facts has been made to justify a decree for reconveyance. Undoubtedly it is a hard case in view of the relations of the parties, but I see no other result fairly deducible from the whole case, and the hardship must not influence the decision. Judgment for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Robinson.

WHAT ARE TAXABLE SHERIFF'S FEES?

Werner vs. Herrick.—This case came before the Court on objections to the fees charged against plaintiff by a Deputy Sheriff, as being exorbitant and unauthorized by law. It was stated on behalf of Werner, the execution creditor, that under an execution in his favor against the defendant, Deputy Sheriff Seebacher seized and sold property which, after deducting auctioneer's fees, realized $60. As against this sum the Deputy Sheriff presented a bill of fees for $89, or $29 more than the whole amount realized on the property sold. Subsequently, and before appearing in court, the bill of fees was reduced to $45. On behalf of the Deputy-Sheriff it was claimed that the original bill furnished was correct according to the understanding between him and plaintiff; that the reduction to $45 was the result of a compromise on his part, owing to the smallness of the amount realized from the sale; that the property seized upon consisted of frames which, instead of removing, he, at the request of plaintiff, permitted to remain in the store, plaintiff representing that there was another party prepared to buy out the stock as it was, and that such purchase was subsequently made; that by reason of such request of plaintiff he (the deputy) was compelled to put a watchman in charge during some fourteen days, and that the wages of this man formed the excess of fees to which exception had been taken.

Judge ROBINSON reduced the fees to $8 94, holding that while the deputy might have recourse against the execution creditor for the watchman's wages, either by withholding the money in his hands or by suit at law based on the agreement between them, yet this money was not for such fees as under the statute he could tax.

H. F. Hatch, for execution creditor; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for Sheriff.

The Coming Prince—Hopes that He Does Not Arrive Until After Election—Preparations at Boston.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS still loiters on the way, and the bright eyes of the New-York belles have become dim and weary watching for his arrival. For over two weeks has the steamer *Mary Powell* had everything prepared and awaiting at her dock the notice of the arrival of the Russian fleet. Two weary weeks have the Reception Committee looked for the Prince, whose august person is to be committed to their charge to be initiated into the pleasures and miseries of Metropolitan high life, and still he comes not. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and the anxious city of New-York are now conjuring at visions of shipwreck and death by flood and fire. The Reception Committee are now anxious that ALEXIS will arrive after the election so that the splendid programme, including a handsome military display, can then be carried out. The decorations at the Academy, under the artistic supervision of Mr. BIERSTADT, the artist, have nearly been finished, and do infinite credit to that gentleman's good taste. One of the prettiest features of the display on Broadway will be the decoration of Grace Church, which will be literally covered with American and Russian flags from its base to its topmost pinnacle, while the whole front of the church will be festooned with garlands of flowers and evergreens. An arch of evergreens is proposed to span the street in front of the church, above which will be the words, "Welcome, Alexis," in different colored flowers. The only preparation that has so far been made for the reception of the Grand Duke in Boston was made on Thursday, when the Boston Common Council appointed "a committee for the purpose of extending the hospitality of the city to him." One of the finest steamers of the Narragansett line has been splendidly fitted up and tendered the Russian Minister for the use of the Grand Duke and his suite to visit Boston.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and four persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week ending at noon yesterday, were 29 still births, 511 births, 218 marriages and 404 deaths, which is 14 less than the mortality of the previous week.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports 19 fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $3,785 and an insurance of $70,600. Of these disasters 8 were caused by carelessness, 2 by kerosene, 1 by liquid-gas and the others were accidents.

DRY GOODS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 6,
In addition to their
Unusually large and well-assorted stock,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
Of best quality JAPANESE SILKS, dark colors, at 50c. per yard, formerly $1.
300 pieces Striped and Plaid Fancy Silks, at 75c. and 90c., formerly $1 and $1 25.
Also, a very large choice of

LIGHT PLAIN SILKS,

FOR PARTY DRESSES,
$1 75 and $2 per yard, former price $2 50.
A similar opportunity to secure bargains may not occur again this season.
Their stocks of
RICH BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS
Complete in all their details.
At very attractive prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

have lately replenished
their POPULAR STOCK of

House-Keeping Goods,

with
Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow-casings, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Prints, and Domestics
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
offering EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
In connection with the above, they specially invite attention to the balance of a large invoice of Fine French
FAMILY LINENS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, &c.,
which they offer at 33⅓ per cent. below regular prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on Monday, Nov. 6,
A large assortment of
REAL INDIA

Camel's-Hair Shawls,

LONG AND SQUARE.
Some extra elegant.
Recently purchased considerably below the present market value, viz.:
FILLED SQUARE SHAWLS, $100 each, formerly $150.
RICHER QUALITIES at proportionately low prices.
DELHI SHAWLS, handsomely marked in black and white, $60 and upward.
PLAIN CENTRE SHAWLS, with handsome borders and corners, $30 each upward.
STRIPED CARRIAGE SHAWLS, long and square,
With a
Choice selection of
INDIA SCARFS, &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer on Monday, Nov. 6,
1,200 PIECES
of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH, extra quality,

SATINES,

(ALL WOOL,)
Manufactured expressly for this Fall's Trade
at a reduction of fully 30 per cent.
from former prices,
offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers, notwithstanding the great demand for this article.
And they will also largely replenish their popular stocks of Modern and Rich

All Wool Plaids

50 cents per yard upwards.
Plain Merinos, Diagonals,
Silk and Wool and Wool Serges,

Irish and French Poplins,

Empress Cloth, &c., &c.
Friends, customers, and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine without any importunity to purchase.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. O. Q. Q. X. 3. Q.—NOV. 6.

The above cabalistic letters, if read carefully, will prompt you to call this week at the

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,

No. 27 Barclay-st.,

and examine the new goods lately received.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

Elegant Japanese Bronze and Lacquered Articles; also new China, splendid Fancy Articles, Silks, Crapes, &c. Broadway and 13th-st., upstairs, opposite Wallack's, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store.

ROBES, ROBES.—THE NEW FRENCH house, No. 800 Broadway, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 6, Manteaux Robes de Bal, &c., latest styles. Imported goods kept only.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, THIS WEEK,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
HAVE MARKED DOWN A LINE OF GOOD QUALITY DOUBLE-FACED STRIPES TO $1.
10 CASES NEW DARK CLOTH COLORS, COMMENCING AT $1 75.
12 CASES BLACK GROS GRAINS AND CASHMERE DE SOIE, OF BONNET, PONCET, BELLON, PONSON, MACORS, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES.
LIGHT SHADES AND WHITES FOR EVENING WEAR IN SUPERB QUALITIES OF GROS GRAIN,
VELOUR IMPERIAL,
ARMURE AND SATIN.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
AT PRICES CALCULATED TO MEET THE VIEWS OF PURCHASERS.
THEY WILL ALSO ADD A NUMBER OF JOB LOTS AND AUCTION PURCHASES, AT ABOUT HALF THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
IN NEW DESIGNS, FROM $8 UPWARD.
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
IN A VARIETY OF NEW STYLES.
ALSO A NOVEL AND EXACT IMITATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, IN FILLED AND OPEN CENTRES, AT POPULAR PRICES, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER SHAWLS SUITABLE FOR STREET AND CARRIAGE WRAPS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILK WALKING SUITS.
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS.
CASHMERE, SATINE AND ALPACA SUITS,
AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED TUNICS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS,
CLOTH AND CASHMERE SACQUES, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
$20, $25 and $30.
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, MUFFS AND BOAS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES, MADE TO ORDER.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
50 SETS EXTRA FINE QUALITY RUSSIA SABLE FURS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEA OTTER, SILVER FOX, MINK, ERMINE, ALASKA SABLE, SEAL, AND OTHER VARIETIES.
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS.
150 SETS (Muff and Boa) ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, FOR CHILDREN, AT $2 PER SET,
VALUE $6.
ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX,
AND OTHER FURS, FOR TRIMMING,
BY THE YARD.
BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX and OTHER STYLES OF CARRIAGE ROBES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

GO TO

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION

FOR GUIPURE LACES.
The largest assortment in the City.
The quality guaranteed the very best.
The prices acknowledged to be the lowest ever offered.
We import our GUIPURE LACES direct, and are selling them at less than much inferior goods bring in the auction-room.
Elegant Patterns at 40c., 50c., 60c., 65c., 85c., $1, worth fully 50 per cent. more.
Elegant Patterns, fully three inches wide, at $1 25, worth $1 65.
Elegant Patterns, fully four inches wide, at $1 35, worth $1 75.
Extra-fine Patterns at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2, $2 50, all guaranteed to be at least 40 per cent. less than at any other store in the City.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our goods are shown with pleasure, and no one urged to buy.
Our principle is to advertise nothing but what we have strictly at the prices named.
BARGAINS
IN FINE SILK GIMPS,
PASSEMENTERIE, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, FINE LOOPS, &c.
VELVETS! VELVETS!
In every grade and color.
Fine Black Silk Velvet at $2 25, $2 40, $2 50, $2 75, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50, and $5 20, all cheap.
COLORED VELVETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Black Silk Cloak Velvets at $5 50, $7 50, and $8 75, all 25 per cent. under price.
Heavy Drab Silk Plush, from auction, at 95c., worth fully $2 25.
Extra Heavy Blue Silk Plush at $2 25, worth fully $4.
Black Velveteen at 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 30, $1 40 and $1 95, all beyond competition.
Brown Velveteen at 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 60, all bargains.
The best quality Lupin Two-Button Marquise Kid Gloves at $1 25, sold on Broadway at $1 75. Every pair warranted.
Special bargains, this week, in Feathers, Velvet and Felt Hats, Under-garments, Sash Ribbons, Ladies' Ties, Corsets, Bustles, Hosiery, &c.
The "Florence" Bustle at 25c., sold everywhere at 50c.
And many more bargains too numerous to mention.
STORE-KEEPERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Orders by mail faithfully attended to at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

No. 287 8th-av., near 24th-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—This establishment has no connection with any other store, either in or out of the City.

MME. TILLER, FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.—Dresses made in any style from $8 to $12; Cloaks from $3 to $6; perfect fits guaranteed. Polonaise pattern, 25c.; skirts, 10c.; child's gabrield, 15c.; ladies' cloaks, 25c. Cutting and fitting by tailors' system. No. 449 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at retail the largest and best assorted stock of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DRESS GOODS,

At the following low prices:
FRENCH ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.
At 25 cents..........former price, 50 cents.
At 50 cents..........former price, 75 cents.
At 65 cents..........former price, 85 cents.
At 75 cents..........former price, $1.
FRENCH SATINES, ALL WOOL.
At 50 cents..........former price, 65 cents.
At 60 cents..........former price, 80 cents.
At 75 cents..........former price, $1.
FRENCH ALL-WOOL SERGES.
At 50 cents..........former price, 75 cents.
At 60 cents..........former price, 85 cents.
At 75 cents..........former price, $1.
All the above in the NEW CLOTH SHADES.
ALL OTHER DRESS GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP.

FANCY SILKS.
300 pieces at 75 cents..........reduced from $1 00
275 pieces at $1..........reduced from $1 25
200 pieces at $1 25..........reduced from $1 50
150 pieces at $1 50..........reduced from $2 00
RICH FAILLE AND ARMURE SILKS, in all the new cloth shades, for costumes. BLACK SILKS of every grade at very low prices.

SHAWLS.
15,000 LONG WOOL SHAWLS, 20 PER CENT. less than manufacturers' prices.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
The largest and cheapest stock to be found in the country.

VELVETS.
Black and colored Trimming Velvets. Cloaking Velvets of the first quality.

GENUINE FURS.
FUR SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES.
LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR,
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

CARPETS.
MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.
200 PIECES ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Plain, Figured and Striped Terries,
Plain and Figured French Satins,
Tapestry Piano and Table Covers,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Applique and Guipure Drop Curtains,
Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices, &c.
Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner of 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367
BETWEEN
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS.
STERNS',
STERNS',
STERNS',
WILL OFFER MANY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.
100 pieces Black Silk Velvets, at $2 65, $2 85, $3 25 and $3 50.
Twenty per cent. below last week's prices.
Colored Trimming Velvets.
All the most desirable shades, at reduced prices.
Black and Colored Velveteens, from 75c. a yard up.
STERNS'.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
Splendid line Gros Grain Ribbons.
All Nos. Boiled Ribbons.
All the new Fall Shades.
Sash Ribbons at Reduced prices.
Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Aigrettes, Pompons.
Splendid assortment, greatly below usual prices.
STERNS'.

LACE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Point and Point Applique Collars.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Collars.
New styles, very cheap.
Italian Valenciennes Lace Sleeves, at 95c., $1 22, and $1 35.
Embroidered Sets Collars and Cuffs.
Some very desirable Bargains.
100 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra fine, all linen, at $2 75 per doz.
STERNS'.

UNDER-WEAR AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ALL OUR PRICES REDUCED THIS WEEK.

Chemises, Nightgowns, Drawers, Walking Skirts, Train Skirts, Dressing Sacques.	STERNS'.	Chemises, Nightgowns, Drawers, Walking Skirts, Train Skirts, Dressing Sacques.

ALL OUR PRICES REDUCED THIS WEEK.
We will offer, Monday morning, an immense job lot of Ladies' Under-wear bought the past week,
AT GREATLY BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURING.
The goods are all made of the best Muslin, and sewed in the very best manner.
Customers, and Ladies in general will find it to their interest to inspect the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to make it a Regular Clearing Sale.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear, all styles, qualities and sizes.
Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, trimmed very elaborate with Satin, at $6 25.
Our immense stock of Corsets, including Real Wesley, Coutille, and glove fitting, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
New Black Silk Gimps,
Fringes, Ornaments, &c.
Opening Every Day.
Largest stock in the City.
Compare our prices.
Our Real Guipure Laces are acknowledged to be cheaper than any other store.
STERNS'.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER EXHIBITED ON 6TH-AV.,
at prices most attractive to purchasers.
We are now offering specialities in
DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND SATINS,
AND VELVETEENS.
Merino Under-wear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Hand-made Worsted Goods, Infants' Merino Cloaks and Caps.
Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, and Felt Hats.
Housekeeping Goods, Linens and Blankets.
Ribbons, Passementerie Gimps, Velvet Ribbons.
Black Guipure Laces, Embroideries and Rufflings.
Ladies' Ready-made Under-wear, Corsets, &c.
Soaps, Small Wares, Jewelry, Portemonnaies, Bags, and Perfumery.
Making a large and more complete assortment of fine goods than can be found in any other store,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
RICHARD MEARES,
Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av.,
and Nos. 103 and 105 West 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
STILL CONTINUE TO OFFER
THE
GREATEST ATTRACTIONS
OF THE SEASON,
AND URGENTLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES ELSEWHERE
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 6, 7 and 8,
We shall open
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
throughout our entire stock
as follows:
SUPERB GERMAN CLOAKING VELVETS at $[illegible]
EXTRA QUALITY CLOAKING VELVETS at $[illegible]
LYONS BEST CLOAKING VELVETS at $[illegible], equal to any retailed in the City at $[illegible]
BLACK DRESS SILKS, gros grain, $1 to per yard.
SUPERIOR DRESS SILKS, gros grain, $1 75 per yard.
STILL BETTER DRESS SILKS, gros grain, $[illegible] per yard.
EXTRA SATIN FINISH LYONS SILK, the greatest bargain ever offered at $[illegible] per yard.
SUPERB SATIN FINISH, gros grain, $[illegible] per yard.
DRESS SILK (Bonnet's make) greatest bargain, fully equal to any, sold at $4 to $5.
SATINS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
TRIMMING SATIN.
BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS.
TRIMMING REPS.
DRESS AND CLOAK FRINGES.
RICH PASSEMENTERIES.
CLOAK AND DRESS BUTTONS.
ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, CORDS, &c., &c., in extensive assortment, and at exceedingly low prices.
FRINGES, BUTTONS, CORDS, &c., made to order, in all colors and shades to match.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
For the week commencing
Nov. 6, offer
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
at REDUCED PRICES.
All Wool EMPRESS CLOTH, 45c. per yard.
Fine all WOOL Plaids, 45c. per yard.
All colors SATINE CLOTHS, 45c. per yard, retailing elsewhere at 65c. and 75c. per yard.
MOHAIR POPLINS, 37c. per yard.
Colored Wool SERGES, 45c. per yard.
Silk and Wool SERGES, formerly $1, 65c. per yard.
Colored Poplin ALPACAS, 35c. per yard.
Colored Mohair CLOTHS, 45c. per yard.
Fine Black ALPACAS, 45c. per yard.
Fine Silk Lustre ALPACAS, 50c. per yard.
Extra fine Lustre ALPACAS, 65c. per yard.
Black Empress CLOTHS, 65c. per yard.
Fine Black BOMBAZINES, $1 per yard.
Fine French MERINO, 85c. per yard.
Fine Black CASHMERE, $1 25 per yard.
Please call and examine.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Call attention to their
HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
for the WINTER SEASON.
Fine all wool BLANKETS, $4, $5, $6.
Rose BLANKETS, extra, $7 50, $8, $10.
10-4 Marseilles QUILTS, formerly $2, at $1 37.
11-4 Marseilles QUILTS, formerly $4, at $3 25.
11-4 Marseilles QUILTS, formerly $5, at $4 50.
Extra FINE French Satin TABLE Damasks, at extreme Bargains,
At 75c., 90c. and $1 25.
Fine Damask TABLE NAPKINS,
At $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per dozen.
Fine Huck and DAMASK Towels,
At $2, $2 50, $3 50 to $5, per dozen.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
At 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., per yard.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
at $4 and $5 per pair.
Nottingham and Point Applique Lace Tidies, in all sizes, at 15c., 17c., 25c., 40c., and 50c.
To all of which we invite examination.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Offer special inducements
in their
Gent's Furnishing Department
Just opened.
10 cases Flannel and Merino Under-wear, for Men's and Boys' Wear, at special bargains.
75 dozen Gents' MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 85 cents.
50 dozen Gents' all-wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, extra-fine quality, reduced to $1 50.
160 dozen Boys' Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS reduced to 50 cents.
50 dozen Boys' SOCKS, marked down to 10 cents per pair.
100 dozen Four-thread ENGLISH HALF HOSE, extra super-stout, 25 cents per pair.
CARDIGAN JACKETS, for Men and Boys, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $5 each.
SILK SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, &c.
Also full line of
SILK and ALPACA UMBRELLAS, of best manufacturers, all warranted best steel frames, from $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $6, and upward.
GENTS' FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
"OUR OWN MAKE,"
to which we give our entire attention, and guarantee satisfaction in all respects.
Fine Perfect-fitting DRESS SHIRTS, made of WAMSUTTA and Tuscarora Mills muslin, with fine linen for bosoms, made in any style to suit the wearer, at $12 for half a dozen.
Extra Fine SHIRTS, made of New-York Mills, with Richardson's best Linen for bosoms, made in every style to suit the wearer, and equal to any produced in the City,
at $15 per half dozen.
Direction for self-measurement sent to all parts on application, and all orders will be attended to promptly and with dispatch.
Night Shirts,
Flannel Under-garments, &c.,
made to order.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Have just received and will open a large stock of
FINE PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
in
REAL SHELL, WHITBY JET, GILT, and ENAMELED JEWELRY, FANS, and REAL RUSSIA LEATHER and MOROCCO SATCHELS, and POCKET BOOKS. Also,
FINE FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERIES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c.
FINE PARIS GILT SETS EAR-DROPS and BROACH, $1.
REAL SHELL SETS, GOLD INLAID, $3.
REAL SHELL NECKLACE and LOCKET, $3.
FINE WHITBY JET SETS, $2.
REAL SHELL EAR-DROPS, GOLD INLAID, $1 75.
SHELL COMBS, LATEST STYLES, 40c., 50c., 60c.
SHELL BUTTERFLY COMBS, at 30c.
FRENCH GILT LOCKETS, 35c.
CORALINE NECKLACES, 50c.
HAT and BONNET ORNAMENTS, each, 25c.
REAL SHELL FANS,
FINE GILT FANS,
IVORY AND PEARL FANS,
at $2, $2 50, $3, $5, and upward.
20 dozen RUSSIAN LEATHER SATCHELS, at $1 25, worth $3.
10 dozen CANVAS BAGS, trimmed with Russian leather, at $2.
100 dozen of fine MOROCCO POCKET-BOOKS, 25c.
1 lot real Russia Leather Pocket Books, purse attached, at $1.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING,
and beg to call
attention to the following
list of prices:
Ladies' Fine CHEMISES, made of Wamsutta muslin, finished superbly, on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, fine corded bands, extremely neat, at 85 cents.
Ladies' Fine CHEMISES, finished as above, with 72 tucks, yoke back and front, handsomely stitched, corded bands, $1 25.
Ladies' FINE CHEMISES, "en pointe," French pattern, with fine handmade needlework, edging and inserting, at $2 50.
Ladies' NIGHT ROBES, Utica mills muslin, pointed, tucked and ruffled yoke, back and front, full length, at $1 10.
Ladies' NIGHT ROBES, tucked and embroidered yoke, Masonville muslin, trimmed with embroidered collars and cuffs, $1 50.
Ladies' NIGHT ROBES, greatest attractions ever offered, made of best muslin, with diagonal puffing and embroidered yoke, back and front, new shaped, puffed and embroidered collar and cuffs, worth fully $6 to $7, at $4 45.
Ladies' NIGHT ROBES (another attractive article) entirely "our own" style, just received, made with diagonal tucks, puffing and embroidery, robe front, very elaborate, valued at $10, at $6 25.
Ladies' FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, tucked, 50c.
Ladies' FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, trimmed with ruffled diagonal puffing, &c., 80c.
Ladies' FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep hem cluster of tucks, needle-work inserting, handsomely finished on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, $1 50.
Ladies' Demi-Train WALKING SKIRTS, with two ruffles, cluster of tucks, $1 50.
Ladies' Fine Muslin WALKING SKIRTS, made of Lonsdale muslin, with cambric flounces six deep, diagonal puffing and tucking with needle-work, inserting five inches deep, $4 45.
Ladies' Fine Muslin UNDER-SKIRTS, ruffle, tucking, &c., 67c.
Ladies' Cambric Toilet SACQUES, with puffing, tucking, &c., &c., $1.
In addition to the above, we have constantly on hand one of the most extensive assortment of made-up Muslin, Linen and Cambric goods to be found in any one house in the City; in ladies' Toilet Sacques, Corset Covers, Train and Walking Skirts, Misses' Under-wear in all sizes, to order. Pillow-cases, Pillow Shams, plaid and trimmed, at extremely low prices.
Ladies' MORNING WRAPPERS of Cashmere Delaine, Turkish pattern, trail very handsomely, with Cherry, Blue, Black and Purple Satin, at the remarkably low price of $6 25.
Ladies' MORNING ROBES of Poplin, Opera Flannel and Scotch Plaids on hand and made to order.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Also, full line of
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S Wool, Merino, and Flannel UNDER-CLOTHING for Fall and Winter wear.
Children's MERINO UNDER-VESTS, 35c.
Ladies' MERINO UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, 90c.
Ladies' FINE ENGLISH MERINO UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, $2c. and upward.
Also, just opened, LADIES' WOOL SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SKIRTS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
NEW FALL SUITS,
CLOAKS,
TALMAS, &c.,
AFTER THE LATEST FASHION,
at greatly reduced prices.
NEW FALL WALKING SUITS IN ALL THE NEW FALL COLORS,
at $12, $15, $20, and $25.
BLACK SILK WALKING SUITS at $[illegible]
COLORED SILK WALKING SUITS at $[illegible]
BLACK ALPACA SUITS at $12, $15.
To all of which we invite inspection.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av., near 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

Rich Millinery Goods.

Johnson, Burns & Co

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
NEW ADDITIONS TO THEIR
TRIMMING VELVETS,
In the new shades.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND RICH SETS OF FLOWERS
FOR TRIMMING BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
ALSO BRANCHED TO ORDER.
FANCY FEATHERS, OSTRICH PLUMES, TIPS, AIGRETTES, WINGS, &c., &c.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FRENCH HATS AT $[illegible] AND UPWARD.
RIBBONS.
SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, NEW SHADES.
All the above goods at a reduction under popular prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Many novelties will be added on MONDAY, Nov. 6, in
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
The style and elegance unsurpassed in the City,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS.
Will exhibit bargains on MONDAY, Nov. 6,
GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA
For WALKING DRESSES AND SUITS, at $1 50 per yard and upward; very great bargains.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACE GOODS.
JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 6, great bargains in BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
VALENCIENNES and REAL POINT LACES, COLLARS, SETS and SLEEVES.
Special attention given to orders for made-up LACE GOODS for parties, weddings, &c.
EMBROIDERIES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.
300 dozen ladies' and gentlemen's HEMSTITCHED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 87 per dozen upward.
IMPORTED MUSLINS, TARLETANS, TUCKED MUSLINS, PIQUES, &c., &c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
A full assortment, SILK FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., at very low prices.
BERLIN WOOLS and GERMAN EMBROIDERIES, at a great reduction in price.
JET SETS and ORNAMENTS, in extensive variety, at unprecedentedly low prices.
Ladies' and children's UNDER-GARMENTS, in great variety, at very low prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, DRESSING-GOWNS, &c., &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, FIT GUARANTEED, at very low prices.
HOSIERY.
FULL LINES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN, OF HOSIERY, UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, &c., &c., domestic and foreign manufacture, suitable for the present season, at a reduction in popular prices.
GLOVES.
COURVOISIER'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, at $1 75 and $2 per pair.
LUPIN'S FRENCH KID TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, at $1 per pair.
CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, 75c. per pair.
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,

NO. 769 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts., New-York,
will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 6, and following days, a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Comprising the most desirable fabrics for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

POPLINS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES.	PLAIDS.	SATINS DE CHENE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH MERINOES.

Special attention invited to the
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Replete with a new and well-selected stock of popular
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
6-4 black Alexandra Cloth, 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c.
6-4 black Biarritz Cloth, 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c.
6-4 black Empress Cloth, 50c., 60c., 75c., &c.
6-4 black Henrietta Cloth, 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.
DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERES, &c.
Also, several cases of Black Alpacas, Brilliantines and Delhi Poplins, 25c. and upward, purchased previous to the present advance in prices, and much below their real value.
A full line of
BLACK SILKS
at low prices.
SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Inspection of the above is respectfully solicited.
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
Between 8th and 9th sts., Broadway, New-York.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 900 Broadway, Corner of 20th-st.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 6, A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND COSTUMES, FRENCH ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES AND TUNICS, IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO FRENCH LINGERIE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND GLOVES.
A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE
HOSIERY
VERY CHEAP.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, MORNING WRAPPERS, INFANTS' HATS AND CAPS.
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES, AND THE BEST FRENCH CORSETS IMPORTED.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
200 RICH PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,
FROM $25 TO $150,
BEING THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. ALSO 500 FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS AND HOUSE JACKETS, FROM $10 TO $25. GREAT BARGAINS.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

NEW STORE.

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
NEW CLOTHS, NEW MATERIAL FOR SUITS, RICH GIMPS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
P. S.—EVERY CARE WILL BE TAKEN TO MAKE THEIR NEW STORE IN EVERY WAY ATTRACTIVE TO THEIR NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

MILLINERY.

MME. DUBLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now at No. 16 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS. Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

BINNS' MILLINERY.—VELVET BONNETS this week; Furs at half price; Alaska Sable, Boas, Muff and Sets, wonderful bargains; ladies' Hats, reduced prices. BINNS' Millinery is No. 367 Broadway. Avoid mistake, save this.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
J. C. Turner, J. C. Turner, J. Turner, J. Turner. BANKERS, A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Butler.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any bank or savings bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit small sums as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Stocks and gold bought and sold on commission. Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and all the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 8 TO 10 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ASHBERT H. SHIDELER,
BANKER, STOCK AND GOLD BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 16 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Parties desirous of securing paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustee of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $60,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPARD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
HOUSES OF MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and China.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, p. d. Drafts, Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS, of this Company, to fill vacancies in the City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders, on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or in case after an election shall not be held on that day, such election stockholders shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as purchased with his number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared to be elected."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 14th of November, and opened again on the day after the election.

T. F. BIADEN,
Treasurer.

THE BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Chauncey Tinker, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1871, at 11 A. M., by the undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of the Corporators for that purpose.

W. M. VAN HORNE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, } Committee.
CHARLES TRACY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; also some 34 and 5 per cents; no brokers; Mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. MORGAN, No. 2 Wall-st., Notary and Conveyancer for every State and Territory.

$30,000 TO INVEST IN FIRST Mortgages on Improved Property in New-Jersey. Principals only need apply. J. LAWYER, Box No. 115 Times Office, New-York.

CHOICE TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, FAIL, Farm and Village Mortgages, paying 7 to 8 per cent., in this City. For sale by PITCH & FIELD, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A TRAVELING MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.—DIVIDEND NO. FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from all taxes, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.
Surplus.

The winding of this Company after paying all sums outstanding at the recent conflagration of Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS OVER	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	400,000

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUNY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 116 BROADWAY.

Capital	$200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 16, 1871	255,392 08
Total assets	$455,392 08

This Company has no agents, and is unimpaired by the fire at Chicago.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—THE COMplete furniture in house No. 128 1st-place, Brooklyn, can be bought on reasonable terms; owners going abroad. The furniture and carpets are almost new, having been in use only since May last; are elegant and stylish. Lease of the house can also be had, if desired.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 993 MADISON-AV.
REMOVED FROM 43 EAST 20TH-ST.

The department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER
Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies (formerly known as the Pension Nisman Altenheim), at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 64 Rue Sablonville. New-York: French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, stenography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 478 Broadway, special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. M. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, Grand-st. and Lee-av. Apply to Miss Sears, 28 Hopkins-st. Cards for admission may be had at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 22d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day school for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 38d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, Music, Drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Prof. N. L. Ritter and E. S. Mills.

A RARE CHANCE TO LEARN THE Medical profession. Advertiser, a graduate, practically and successfully, afternoons or evenings, at the elegant new Institute, Hermit, No. 74 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. Special provision for ladies. Private rooms guaranteed.

$2 50. WRITING—TWENTY-five lessons, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, taught privately, day or evening. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Letter Department. Scholarships engraved.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN PENmanship; also in English and French, at her pupil's residence. Address TEACHER, Box 38 East 14th-st., Goldsmith's College.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Sept. 21. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULDFIELD AND MISS PARROTT'S Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 860 West 23d-st., cor. Ninth-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,324 Broadway, near 36th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three vacancies. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys, Sept. 18, No. 606 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st., collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

A GENTLEMAN, FRENCH, HAVING FEW hours or leisure each day, should be glad to spend them in some nice family to teach his own language. Address M. R., Box No. 102 Times Office.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for B. boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

AARON HAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,307 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY OF EXPERIENCE in the governess to children; would assist other wise and relieve a mother's care; would go West or South; excellent reference. Address by letter TEACHER, No. 170 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 31, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Nov. 9, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications, and drawings in this office, consisting of rolled iron beams, channel-irons, angle and T-irons, tie-rods, bolts, iron plates, angle and tee plates, bolts, rivets, &c., and cast-iron columns, pilasters, architraves, brackets, plain and ornamental.

The work of the columns, pilasters, rolled-iron beams, &c., to third story, must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place as rapidly as required by the Superintendent or the progress of the work. The whole to be completed and put in place by July 4, 1872.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department, when required.

All scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Payments will be made by the piece, lineal foot or by weight, for the various named cast-iron, castings, &c., to be provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be awarded in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $10,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of the advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 12. On all taxes assessed upon the 1st of May, 1871, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes on the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEWS IN THE MADISON-AVENUE Reformed Church, (corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st.) will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Church, by ADRIAN E. MULDER, Auctioneer.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A nice chest of carver's and cabinet-maker's tools, with bench, foot-lath and chisels, can find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 2,582 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WHITE EGG pigeonary slut; choice breed; will be sold cheap previous to leaving the country. Box 2,108 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.
ELIXIR, RENIN & COMPOUND EXTRACT. THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES. Prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Lojas, Ecuador, (as used by authority of the authorities of that country,) sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on the outer wrapper a fac-simile and full directions for use. PRICE, $1.50. Laboratory, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, by R. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (No. 111 Broadway,) on FRIDAY, 17th of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property formerly of the Manhattan Engineering Company, bankrupt, that has come to the hands of the undersigned. The above property will be sold in gross. The sale will not include the private property of persons which was in the custody of said Company. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKENFIELD, No. 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 132 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition:

SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee of Sale, of

TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard (old Broadway), 105th-av., 106th and 107th-sts. This property lies in the HEART of the GREAT WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHY.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., CHARLES M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EXECUTOR'S SALE of that valuable four-story dwelling No. 50 East 27th-st., between Broadway and University-place, 22x60, lot 18.11 (1 lot yearly at $2,250); Gas, Gas-fixtures, Range and furniture; ground rent, $600. Abstr., &c., at No. 11 Pine-st.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. GREENHOPER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, as follows:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and five complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a statement of which can probably be for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 80 Park-place, New-York.

S. DOUGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A copartnership concern.

16 TO 63,300 ACRES.

ELEGANT VILLA PROPERTY WITH SPLENDID MODERN MANSION, ADJACENT TO THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.,

with 1,000 feet of water front on Flushing Bay, formerly owned by Charles L. Condit, Esq.,

AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1871,

At the Exchange Sales-room, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M. The property is in a high state of partial cultivation, 200 cords of wood, with a delightful building site on each lot, and is well worthy the attention of those desirous of making a profitable investment. Sale peremptory. For maps, further particulars and permits to view the property apply to auctioneer, No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE BRIC-A-BRAC HOUSES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES, WITH POSSESSION THIS FALL.

B. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 234 6th-av.	No. 130 West 21st-st.
No. 236 6th-av.	No. 137 West 21st-st.
No. 428 6th-av.	No. 46 East 21st-st.
No. 606 6th-av.	No. 41 West 22d-st.
6th-av., s. w. corner 35th-st.	No. 22 West 24th-st.
6th-av., adjoining s. w. corner 35th-st.	No. 33 West 25th-st.
No. 12 Park-av.	No. 16 East 29th-st.
No. 42 Park-av.	No. 143 East 29th-st.
No. 76 Park-av.	No. 18 East 31st-st.
No. 78 Park-av.	No. 20 East 31st-st.
No. 98 Park-av.	No. 10 East 37th-st.
Park-av., n. e. cor. 50th-st.	No. 31 West 37th-st.
No. 331 Madison-av.	No. 108 East 38th-st.
No. 339 Madison-av.	No. 326 West 38th-st.
No. 361 Madison-av.	No. 13 East 44th-st.
No. 206 Lexington-av.	No. 30 West 45th-st.
No. 209 Lexington-av.	No. 10 East 46th-st.
No. 188 Lexington-av.	No. 153 West 46th-st.
No. 119 3d-av.	No. 14 West 48th-st.
3d-av., corner 15th-st.	No. 306 West 51st-st.
No. 31 Washington-sq., n.	No. 32 West 51st-st.
No. 40 East 10th-st.	No. 49 West 53d-st.
No. 20 East 12th-st.	No. 150 West 55th-st.
No. 109 West 14th-st.	Nos. 1 and 7 West 56th-st.
No. 4 West 16th-st.	No. 200 West 57th-st.
No. 420 West 37th-st.	

We give the above houses, with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside. For interior examination we shall be happy to furnish permits at our offices, No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 36 East 17th-st., Union-square.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.,
Union-square.

Offer for sale the following first-class houses at valuations much below cost:

Four story, b. s., 22d-st., near 3d-av., $13,000.
Four story, b. s., R. s., 46th-st., near 6th-av., $34,000.
Four story, b. s., high stoop, West 53d-st., $32,000.
Four story, b. s., English b., West 28th-st., $15,000.
Three story, b. s., high stoop, East 85th-st., $25,000.
Four story, b. s., R. s., 38th-st., near 5th-av., $45,000.
Four story, b. s., R. s., E. 20th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000.
Four story, b. and s. b. s., 21st-st., near 6th-av., $31,000.
Four story, b. s., b. s., 42d-st., near 8th-av., $22,500.
Five story, b. s., R. s., 16th-st., near 6th-av., $30,000.
Four story, b. s., b. s., 17th-st., near Broadway, $40,000.
Three story, brick, b. s., 34-av., near 21st-st., $13,000.

MULLER, WILKENS & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, the new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the northerly side of 71st-st., between the Boulevard and 9th-av., being the seventh house west of 9th-av., houses 20x50 feet; lot 102.2 feet; $14,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house, in 80th-st., near Central Park, 22x152x100, finished in black walnut, with marble mantels, tiles, gas-fixtures, stoves, shutters, ranges, brocatel curtains, satin furniture; price very low; with the furniture, $83,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.—Double dwelling, with all modern improvements, and a quarter of an acre of land, greenhouse, &c.; peculiarly high, dry and healthy; fine present, grand prospective value. Price reasonable. Terms easy.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV., NEW, BEAUTIFULLY arranged and elegantly-finished Columbia College brownstone dwelling and lot, 25 feet, near 48th-st., for sale low for cash; ground rent not $600; possession.

Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—EXTRA and medium-sized superbly finished new dwellings; also, a few on 5th-av., near 54th-st., a small well-arranged house.

Drawings can be seen at our offices.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—100x125, FOR SALE VERY reasonably, near 90th-st., entrance to the Park; also, 25th-st. building lots, near 6th-av. Terms easy.

Address,

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison-avs.—A first-class brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, 22x70x100; price very low. Dr. Ogden, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, and 67th-sts., near 5th-av.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling of medium size; all modern improvements; in complete order; location first-class; price reasonable; no agents.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$30,000—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop, 20x50 x100, in perfect order, 37th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPing offers his elegant brown-stone house for sale; also, best quality of furniture, and silverware needed by a housekeeping house; is modern and first-class, and in the very best neighborhood; price, $18,000, or, including furniture worth $6,000, $22,000; brokers not noticed. Address the owner, Box No. 54, Spingler House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE NEW-ORLEANS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large warehouse fronting on 16th and Poydras sts., having average size about 70 feet by 155 feet, more or less; also the large warehouse adjoining on Julia-st., about 32½ feet front, by 120 feet in depth, more or less; the property will be sold to close an estate; a large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For particulars, as to dimensions and terms of sale, apply to LAFITTE, DUFILHO & CO., No. 16 St. Louis-st., New-Orleans, La.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 303 Broadway, 6 to 11, or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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A—TO LEASE, ELEGANTLY FURnished, for three years, Madison-av., near 40th-st., four-story modern house and lot.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 3 Beekman-st., room No. 7, first floor.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 21 FEET front, 40 feet deep, lower story, first-class, for five years, in No. 5 Pitts-place; fit. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 25 2d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.

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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—TO MANUFACTURERS. A large dock near New-York, on which is a 75 feet chimney. Apply to WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 32.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let; suitable for a light-manufacturing business; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

SHIPPING.

ZEMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 4, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, Nov. 23, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from and to

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Parties can remain in Glasgow, Liverpool and London, or proceed on the Continent, if desired, without change, and at the same rate, specially, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES

FROM NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Saturday, Oct. 14, COLUMBIA. Saturday, Nov. 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 18, TRINACRIA. Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Saturday, Oct. 21, AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Nov. 11.
Wednesday, Oct. 25, ANGLIA. Wednesday, Nov. 15.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of the patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, positive ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Applying at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, or at the office, No. 21 Broadway, or to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAIN.....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUMONT.....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.....DAUNE.....Saturday, Dec. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American citizens and persons returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWRY, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 12 M.

Please to secure passage at office, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH, HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Nov. 1 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 2
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Nov. 11, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts issued, $1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DEVER,

will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BRANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

Cabin Passage, gold, $60. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass train.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:20 P. M. Northport way train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING boat for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 44, North River, (foot of Spring-st.) at 4 o'clock, connecting with early express trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second and final general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Josiah T. Williams, Esq., Registrar, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. And further, that I have filed my final account of the est

WORLD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

A MEMORABLE SEASON.

The musical and dramatic season is now in full swing, and the public has had some chance to judge of the truth of predictions made in early Autumn. It was then said that the coming pleasures would surpass those of any season yet known in New-York. That this has already been in a measure fulfilled is beyond cavil. We have had the best English opera heard here for years, and now have the best Italian opera. We have had a ballad troupe, headed by Mr. Santley, not to be excelled. We have the best living tragic actress, Miss Cushman, acting in a way that recalls the prime of her physical powers, and shows that when she acted here before she had yet to attain the acme of her mental ones. As regards the departments of broad, elegant and eccentric comedy, the first representatives of each who speak the English tongue play at New-York theatres to-morrow night. These artists are not of doubtful rank, but are owned by judges of "wisest censure" to be *facile principes* each in his way. Indeed, this special fact of the chief performers being the undeniable heads of their respective walks of art contrasts forcibly just now with most of the lyric and dramatic departments in London or, to say truth, in any European city. A glance at the names inviting attention during the season must confirm this statement in any unprejudiced mind. Where out of New-York for the season of 1871-2 will such an array of names as what follows be presented? Nilsson, Cushman, Parepa Rosa, Fechter, Santley, Booth, Capoul, Wachtel, Sothern, Wallack, Charles Mathews, the Florences: to say nothing of others we omit which are rather a matter of convenience than of discrimination.

The variety of entertainment offered, if less remarkable than the position of the chief artists, is still worthy of note. We might wish, to be sure, something more of novelty in the way of Italian opera. The singers are most welcome, and some of them gems of the first water, but the repertory is "stale," if neither "flat" nor "unprofitable." "Trovatore" and "Traviata," "Martha," "Faust," "Lucrezia," "Don Giovanni" and "Lucia" are tolerably familiar even to those whose acquaintance with their numbers is gained through the romantic medium of the barrel organ; and during the coming week the ominous "repeats" are announced that betoken inadequate preparation or defective means. Still, we must allow, in the comparative sense, a high order of merit to a good deal of what has been so far heard at the Academy, and if the theatres offer fresher and more various fare, their standing dishes are not of better quality. Besides a respectable show thus far of classic tragedy and comedy, the romantic and comic drama have had copious illustration, and "character" and "dialect" acting have likewise been fairly represented. The Irish and German elements in our population reasonably demand and adequately receive a share of attention on our boards, a feature that is thus more marked in New-York than elsewhere. And meanwhile signs of a coming national theatre, the drama of the future, are visible with credit in successful American plays, the run of which bids fair to eclipse that of the best imported article. Turning from these types we find still more diversity. "Spectacular pantomime" holds the stage with unexampled tenacity at one house, and no fewer than three variety theatres—temples of what may be termed histrionic hash, palatable to numbers of worthy people who do not care to undergo too continuous a strain on their attention—live and prosper. Still beyond these again, we have a fine combination of zoology and domestic drama in an attractive museum, precious to little folks and strangers, as well as citizens; while an amusement, truly original and national, in negro minstrelsy, flourishes in its chosen haunts like a green bay tree. Even opera bouffe continues to assert vitality, among us. Our welcome yearly visitor, the circus, has resumed its merry games in Fourteenth-street, and, as if to crown the cup of felicity, and complete the list of famous names associated with public entertainments, Mr. Barnum, with his "Show," rose like an exhalation last week on the island, and made the hearts of young North Manhattan to leap for joy.

Most of these amusements are of a regular or permanent character. There is, however, to append to them a catalogue of others of a more sporadic description, and which contribute to the Winter gayety of the town. Foremost of this class are the various musical societies, which will soon be in full active operation for the season. The Philharmonic, the Church Music, the Mendelssohn Union, and other associations, are arranging their programmes, and some at least of their number hope to do better things than heretofore. Thus, apart from the balls and parties that will exact so much attention further on, pleasure-loving New-York literally has its hands full just now, and, if there be any fear, it cannot be for want of the pabulum of diversion, but of the digestive power to assimilate and profit by it. There is no doubt, notwithstanding, that the work of the present season will have a general tendency to elevate the standards of criticism and of popular appreciation, and to bring our City rapidly nearer to the position she is certain sooner or later to reach—namely, that of being the grand centre and acknowledged Metropolis of histrionic and musical art.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The record of the week, at the Academy of Music, chronicles the successful representations of "La Traviata," "Faust," "Don Giovanni," and "Martha." The work last named was sung at the matinée yesterday, which was attended by a very numerous audience. We learn that Mlle. Corani, whose rather unsuccessful debut was mentioned in these columns, yesterday, was unfitted for the effort made on Friday, by severe indisposition....Miss Cushman's engagement at Booth's ended yesterday. To-morrow Mr. Owens acts at the same theatre....The second and last matinée performance of Herr Wachtel was given at the Stadt yesterday. Monday, the long-expected "Gli Ugonotti" is promised....At Lina Edwin's Theatre Mme. Bessieres will to-morrow and Tuesday be heard in "Fleur de Thé" instead of Mlle. Aimée. That vivacious lady will resume her rôle on Wednesday....The entertainments at the Grand Opera-house, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at the Olympic, at the St. James, at Wood's Museum and at Bryant's Opera-house will remain unchanged until further advices....Matinée entertainments occur at the New-York Circus on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house is to be of special attractiveness. Mlle. Aimée is to sing, and Mlles. Castellan and de Try, violinist and violoncellist, will be heard, with the support of the full Ninth Regiment Band....At Steinway Hall, Dr. Leopold Damrosch will this evening give a concert in aid of the Chicago sufferers. Dr. Damrosch will contribute the violin solos and lead the orchestra, and Mr. Kobbay and Mme. Peri will sing.

Home Gossip.

Among the lectures announced for the present season is a series of three, written and to be delivered by Mr. Henry Morford. The respective titles are "An American in Venice," "Crossing the Alps to Italy," and "Winter-time in London;" and the subject-matter is derived from the fresh personal experience of Mr. Morford. The gentleman's powers of observation and talent as a *littérateur* promise well for the success of the approaching entertainments....Mr. John E. Owens ended, yesterday, a brilliant engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Of the actor's latest personation, that of *Caleb Plummer*, in "The Cricket on the Hearth," the critic in the *Age* remarks: "Mr. Owens' effort was a wonder of art. The old toy-maker was set before the audience, true in all respects. His peculiarities were all photographed from nature. Whether physical or intellectual they were made out in a like minute manner. The dress, the walk, the look, the tones of voice, the uncertainty of apprehension, were all those of *Caleb Plummer*, not Mr. Owens. The moral nature of the man must be pictured, as well as his personal peculiarities, and thus the intellectual quality of the task is mightily enhanced. Mr. Owens does this in the highest perfection, and his *Caleb Plummer* will rank among the most perfect specimens of character-painting now upon the stage in any country. One such personation is enough to establish the fame of any actor."....Mme. Lichtmay and her troupe sang last week in Scranton....Miss De Bar is the leading lady at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago....The Vienna Lady Orchestra was heard in Cincinnati last week....The new Griswold Opera-house, at Troy, was opened last week, under the management of Mrs. D. W. Waller....Theodore Thomas' Orchestra was heard in Cincinnati last week....At Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, Mr. Forrest was the attraction....Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe were last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mme. Parepa-Rosa and her company will sing in Baltimore on Monday evening and nightly thereafter....Miss Maggie Mitchell acts at the Philadelphia Academy of Music this week....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mr. McKee Rankin and his troupe are reported at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Miss Cushman's engagement at the Boston Globe Theatre will commence to-morrow week....Mrs. Chanfrau was last week at the National Theatre in Washington....The Mobile Theatre has been closed for lack of support from the local public....Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann were last week in Albany....We copy the intelligence added from the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*: "On Monday night," says that journal, "about 11 o'clock, Officer Peatman, of the Fifth Precinct, while going the rounds of his beat, and when near the corner of Eleventh and E streets north-west, met a well-dressed young lady wandering along the streets. The officer accosted her, and asked her several questions, to which she made no reply, except 'It's a plot to ruin me. It's a plot, and I was almost married to him.' Seeing that she was laboring under severe mental excitement, attended with insanity, he took her to the Central Guard-house, where, upon being further questioned, she incidentally remarked that she had been almost married to Albert W. Aiken, who was playing the 'Witches of New-York' at Wall's Opera-house. Mr. Aiken was immediately sent for, and soon arrived at the Guard-house, where he informed the officers that she was his wife, and had been married that morning, and was formerly Alice Logan, who took a principal part in the play then progressing at the Opera-house. It appears that after she was married in the morning, she rode, in company with her husband, to the St. James Hotel, where they were stopping, accompanied by a gentleman and Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg, (her sister,) who assisted at the marriage, and that the then Mrs. Aiken showed signs of indifference to Mr. Aiken. Mrs. Kellogg, noticing this, walked with her to a friend's residence on Ninth-street, near K, where she remained several hours. Mrs. Kellogg being called away about 8 o'clock in the evening, left Mrs. Aiken in the house, cautioning her to remain there until she came back, and then to accompany her to the theatre, where she (Mrs. Aiken) was to take her character in the play. In the absence of Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Aiken became unmanageable and left the house. Mrs. Aiken is now under proper medical treatment, and it is sincerely hoped that she will soon recover her mind and health"...Miss Lottie Angus, a young lady engaged at the Trimble Opera-house, in Troy, on Wednesday night was severely burned by the firing of her clothes during a performance of "Faust"....Mr. James W. Wallack and Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard are to act at Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati this week....Yesterday's Boston *Advertiser* prints the item following: "Mrs. Wm. Mullaly, better known as Lisa Weber, who was one of the original Lydia Thompson troupe of burlesque actors, has become an American citizen, insolvent debtor, and her case was before the Court in this city yesterday. The claims against her are not heavy, and for the most part consist of those of other actors and musicians for salaries due them. Among these are the following: George Gaston, $15; J. Sheridan, $300; J. Mack, $490; E. Bever, $300; Belle Howitt, $16; Sallie Dwyer, $300; Nellie Smith, $175; Cassie Troy, $242; Geo. Atkins, $300; Messrs. Davenport and Travers, of Gilmore's Band, $80 each; Ada Wray, $48; and Mrs. C. Chase, $100. She owes "Brick" Pomeroy $75 for hall rent in La Crosse, Wis., $100 in similar bills in other places, and $250 for hotel charges in Western towns. Then there is a bill of $115 in St. Paul for clothes, a dress-maker's account which amounts to $250, $750 in borrowed money, and other claims. Her assets are set down as consisting of wearing apparel worth $300, and books and prints, $5. Her stock-in-trade as an actress is considered 'of no value.'"

Foreign Gossip.

London news sets forth that Mr. Barnby's fourth season of oratorio concerts will commence at Exeter Hall on the 15th of November. Among those who have accepted engagements are Mr. Sims Reeves, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Rudersdorff, Mlle. Drasdil, Signor Foli, Mr. Lewis Thomas and Mr. Santley....At Christmas the Gaity will produce an operatic extravaganza, written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, with original music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan....Preparations for Christmas were going on at the various London theatres. The old British legend of "King Arthur" will be treated at Drury Lane, and Covent Garden will repeat the subject of "Bluebeard"....On Oct. 20, in Vice-Chancellor Wickens' Chambers, before the Chief Clerk, a summons was heard in the suit of Earl Dudley *vs.* Gye, for the purpose of obtaining an order on behalf of the plaintiff for further time to file affidavits. The suit was brought by the Earl against Mr. Gye, the well-known lessee of Her Majesty's Opera-house, in the Haymarket, for the purpose of compelling the latter to perform a specific agreement, in accordance with the terms of a lease granted him by the plaintiff, and which extends over a series of years, of the Opera-house above-mentioned. Mr. Benbow appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that he had received the Earl's instructions with regard to answers to interrogatories, but that he had had no time at present to lay them before counsel. Mr. Sweetland, on behalf of Mr. Gye, requested that they might both have a mutual adjournment. The Chief Clerk said that if he remembered rightly, the plaintiff was so eager that the suit should be proceeded with, that when he granted time they took it before the Vice-Chancellor, and he ordered the suit to go on at once. As the plaintiff now asked for time to file his interrogatories, he must make the order as it stood and grant it. Order accordingly....Mr. Albery is dramatizing *Pickwick* for the Lyceum Theatre....A new comedy, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, is in preparation at the Haymarket....The Opéra Comique has, we are informed, passed into the hands of Mr. E. T. Smith, under whose management it will shortly reopen...."Belphegor" has been produced at the Holborn, and is performed after "Edmund Kean." Mr. Swinbourne plays the title rôle....M. Gounod has composed a new work for the Brighton Musical Festival, which will take place under the direction of Herr Kuhe. M. Gounod will be present, and conduct his own composition. Sir Julius Benedict will also direct the performance of his oratorio, "St. Peter."...The latest letter from Paris, in the London *Daily News*, says: "The opera last night produced for the first time in Paris, M. Reyer's "Erostratus," which was played ten years ago at Baden Baden, under the superintendence of the late M. Berlioz, who, like the author, was an apostle of the Anti-Italian school of music. At Baden, Mme. Sass and M. Michot played the principal parts, and did much to give an ephemeral reputation to a dull work. As played here, in the present crippled state of the opera, "Erostratus" was an unredeemed failure, notwithstanding the *actualité* of the subject, which may make it run for a few nights. The heroine, who prompted the hero to burn Diana's temple, may remind the auditors of the modern *petroleuses*. But the sentence of oblivion to which *Erostratus* was condemned by his judges, and which his memory has evaded through countless ages, must, so far as regards M. Reyer's opera, be considered as confirmed....The one-thousandth representation of Herold's "Pré aux Clercs" was recently given at the Paris Opéra Comique....Speaking of affairs at the Paris Gymnase, the critic of *Galignani's Messenger* says: "A little comedy in one act, entitled 'Une Visite de Noces,' by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, was also represented here last night, and obtained a certain amount of success, but it is one of those works than cannot last, for it is based on a most objectionable foundation, the plot turning on adultery. Why will not this clever writer make up his mind, once for all, to avoid those subjects which not only offend every well-regulated mind, but tend to demoralize public feeling. Surely there are for a dramatist subjects in abundance furnishing materials for a piece to which a mother can take her daughter. No amount of smart writing or wit can compensate for the shock which the mind receives from the plot of a piece like that on which we now remark."...The posthumous drama of Alexandre Dumas is eagerly claimed by the managers of the three leading houses, the Comédie, the Odéon, and the Gymnase....M. Ballande, director of the Vaudeville, is said to contemplate giving afternoon performances for young ladies, to which persons of the other sex are not to be admitted....M. Vachot has requested M. Ambroise Thomas to proceed to Brussels to superintend the general rehearsals of "Hamlet"....Mme. Alboni has returned to Paris after having resided for six months in England....The basis of the contract between M. Halanzier, director of the Grand Opera-house in Paris, and the Minister of Fine Arts, provide for a reduced tax of six per cent. on the receipts, but with an increase of free orders for the Government Department. If the subvention should be restored hereafter to its original amount, [illegible] The Committee of [illegible] have received notice [illegible] all the other [illegible] made in the [illegible] chant, in the place of M. Vauthrot. The number of [illegible] engaged in the new Opera-house is [illegible]....M. Bagier, the lessee of the Italian Opera, in Paris, has obtained a decree from a law court setting aside the [illegible] by which he was bound. The grounds of the judgment are, that the theatre having been [illegible] by the Police on Sept. 4, 1870, and afterward converted into an ambulance, he was utterly deprived of the enjoyment for which he had contracted....A new piece, in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, called "La Princesse Georges," is in preparation at the Gymnase, the chief part to be entrusted to Mlle. Desclée....Nicolini had just passed through Paris on his return from Cadiz, where he had been singing. He was on his way to St. Petersburg, where he was to appear on the 25th ult....Mlle. Delaporte had been engaged at St. Petersburg to play the part created by Mlle. Desclée in the "Visite de Noces." She had just left Paris, taking with her the manuscript of the work, which M. Dumas got copied expressly for her....M. F. Strauss has received the cross of the Legion of Honor for his gallant and valuable services during the sieges of Paris....In addition to the large sum already paid to Verdi by the Viceroy of Egypt for his "Aïda," the composer has now been offered 50,000 francs if he would go to Cairo to bring out the work, which he has declined...."Mimi-Printemps" is the name of Offenbach's new opera....An Italian adaptation of Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" will be produced in Bologna in the Autumn. Auber's successor for the academical chair in the Institute will have to be found among six candidates—namely, MM. Victor Massé, E. Reyer, F. Bazin, A. Elwart, Alary and the Prince Poniatowski....It is reported that Mme. Sass, of the Paris Opera, has not been able to come to terms with the directors of the Theatre at Cairo, and has in consequence refused to sing in Verdi's opera "Aïda." At all events, what is certain is that she is at present at Rome....Herr Flotow's new opera, "L'Ombre," which is a great success at the Paris Opéra Comique, has been produced in Brussels, the Hague, Geneva, Algiers, and several towns in France; the work is also now in preparation at Genoa, Madrid, Vienna, Pesth, and New-York. As "L'Ombre" was only brought out last year in Paris at the Lyrique, its popularity is traveling fast....Signor Braga's new opera, "Reginella," has been a success at Lecco; Signora Mora and Signori Picciolo and Viganotti were the chief singers. The libretto by Signor Ghislanzoni, is declared by the Italian critics to be sympathetic and dramatic with elegant verses, and supplying the composer with situations for musical coloring. Among the numbers cited are a *brindisi* sung by *Reginella*, a valse from the orchestra during a recitative, a duet between the soprano and tenor, an air for the bass, a romance for the tenor, and a finely-constructed finale.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden on Mayor Hall's Dishonesty.

The following remarks, extracted from the speech delivered by Mr. Tilden on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute, cannot be too carefully studied by people who go about trying to convince others that Mayor Hall is an honest man:

"Who contrived the charter? Who contrived section No. 4 of the County Tax Levy? Was it Mr. Tweed? Doubtless Mr. Tweed, as Senator, favored it; so did also Mr. Bradley. But who contrived them? Mr. Tweed could not. [Applause.] Who contrived them? I ask Mr. Peter B. Sweeny; I ask Mayor A. Oakey Hall, who contrived them? Who contrived these clauses? Who prepared the legal methods and legal plausibility for the crimes that have since been enacted? [Applause.] The third stage and step and act was the audit. These three auditors met but once. They then passed a resolution; that resolution stands on the records of the City in the handwriting of Mayor Hall. It was passed on his motion, and what was its effect? Did it audit anything? Did it perform the function, did it fulfill the trust committed to its authority? Not a bit of it! It provided that all claims certified by Mr. Wm. M. Tweed and Mr. Joseph B. Young, the President and Secretary of the old Board of Supervisors should be received as a sufficient evidence, and should be paid. Now, I ask again, who is responsible for that action of the Board of Audit? Mr. Tweed, I understand, is nominally a lawyer. [Laughter and applause.] That is to say, he has been admitted to practice the profession, but I am bound in justice to that distinguished character, to say that I do not think, if he had no complicity with this transaction otherwise, that we could hold him accountable; that he knew more of the law than to know that this was a violation of his duty. But there was one man there, and that is Mayor Hall, the actor on this occasion, the mover of this resolution, the draughtsman in whose hands it stand today upon the public records, whom his associates might plead as their excuse for having believed that they were performing their duty—who knew that to audit is to hear, to judge, to determine whether the claim is valid, how much is properly and justly due upon it. He knew that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit, to pass those claims in that manner. I say fraudulent on the part of every man who did not act under his misadvices. I think it is possible that Connolly may claim, that Tweed may claim with justice he had no other complicity in the transaction. I say, then, that on that occasion the chief conspirator, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward, is Mr. Mayor A. O. Hall. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, let me call your attention for a moment to the afterpiece of these transactions. Our friend himself, Mayor Hall, is a very distinguished dramatist, and he would consider that it would be an offense to the theory of the drama if the afterpiece should be left out. [Applause.] What was that afterpiece? I take occasion here to say that the public of New-York owe a debt of gratitude to the New-York Times, for its manly and independent and vigorous [applause] maintenance of the rights of the people against this corrupt and irresponsible cabal. When that journal published its statements in regard to these frauds, Mayor Hall published a card. In that card he said that these accounts were audited by the *old* Board of Supervisors, and that neither he nor Mr. Connolly had any responsibility whatever for them. A little later, about the 16th of August, Mr. Hall said that it is true they were audited, these particular accounts, by the Board of Special Audit, but in doing so they performed a ministerial function, and would have been compelled by mandamus to do it, if they had not done it willingly. I do not deem it necessary, in the presence of an intelligent audience—in the presence of lawyers sitting around me on this stand—to make any observations upon the idea that to audit, and that to pay the amount due—found due—is a ministerial function. [Laughter.] Then Mr. Hall put in his third defense. He said that this money was paid in pursuance of a compromise made up at Albany, and without which we should not have got the ineffable benefits of the new charter and the action of the Supervisors under the supervision of the law. That was a very comfortable and very comforting theory; but unfortunately when I was looking into the accounts of the Broadway Bank, and found that Garvey and Ingersoll and Woodward had taken all the money nearly, a question very embarrassing and very difficult and almost painful arose in my mind: Who were these parties that compelled Tweed to make this compromise? It was not Garvey. It was not Ingersoll. It was not Woodward. They were not members of the Senate nor Assembly. They could not stop Tweed's beneficent measures of reform. Who was the party with whom Tweed's Senator compromised? Why, looking over the whole field I could not see any human being whom Tweed's Senator compromised unless it was with Tweed's Supervisor. There was only one party to the arrangement, and that was the same party. So departed Mr. Hall's third defense. Then followed a set of expedients quite as remarkable as his defenses. On the burning of the vouchers, he made a raid on Connolly. He wrote him a public letter demanding his resignation in the name of the public, and because he had lost public confidence. Then he sent a touching private letter of regret. We know what a course he has pursued since. We remember the raid made by Hall and Sweeny to get rid of Green. What was the result? I went to the Broadway Bank, and found that nine hundred thousand dollars of forged warrants were deposited to Woodward's account, except one to Ingersoll, and the proceeds were divided with Tweed. That Mayor Hall has endeavored to mislead the public mind cannot be denied. It is not only in plunder of millions of dollars that the "Ring" are charged with, but in the attempt to bribe the Press of New-York. It has failed, but no thanks to them. They got a law passed whereby the Mayor had the disposition of all the advertising. But he has lavished it upon the Press without perceptible effect. Not only that; when the New-York Times [applause] had the manliness and independence to open its columns in behalf of the people, you all remember how they attempted to take from the owners of that paper their building, fairly bought and paid for. [Applause.] This was also a part of the conspiracy of which I have been speaking. There is another act in that conspiracy, and that is the attempt to conduct the Legislative Department of the Government in the interest of the plunderers. I have some very distinct and very definite knowledge on that subject, as for the past three months persistent efforts have been made to induce me to take something else, by these men, as a compromise, and give up the Senate and Assembly. Early in August I was visited by these men, and told that I could name every delegate in the State Convention if I would consent to this compromise. This offer has been repeatedly made to me, and everything except the Senate Legislature was tendered to me, but I always declined, telling them that everything else was of minor importance, that whatever else I could surrender, that I would not, and I told the State Convention distinctly that I felt it to be my duty to oppose any men who would not go for making the Government of the City what it should be, at whatever cost or sacrifice, and that if they did not deem that regular I would retire and take position in the ranks of my plundered fellow-citizens. I didn't stop to inquire what candidates this meeting has indorsed, or what were to be the proceedings of this meeting, but only asked if it was a gathering of the people to redeem the municipality of this City. I know no duty paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency. In conclusion, I have only to say that all who have an interest in reforming our City Government should stand together in the election of Senators and Assemblymen, and send men there favorable to the legislation necessary for the honor and prosperity of our City. Such a state of affairs as we have had in the past cannot exist but for a short period. There is not money or property enough to stand such a band of cormorants except for a very short period. These are my terms of compromise. I happen to know that Tweed's plan was to carry the Senatorial districts of this City, and then elect eight of the twelve Republican Senators if possible in the rural districts, whom he bought up last year. He thus expects to control the Senate, and it was because I had misgivings that his plan might succeed, that I deemed it my duty to aid you in this conflict, not feeling sure that the Republicans could accomplish the work unaided, and I felt it to be a duty that I owed to the people to take my place there and stand or fall with those who had gathered around me."

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

Last Night of the American Institute Exhibition—Address of Dr. Knight—Award of Premiums.

The fortieth exhibition of the American Institute closed last evening. The exhibition has been a remarkably successful one in every point of view. During many days the number of visitors has averaged 20,000 per day, and it is estimated that during the whole time the exhibition has been open 600,000 persons have visited it. It is quite evident that such exhibitions as these, in which amusement and instruction are about equally combined, are growing in favor with our citizens, and it is to be regretted that the managers of the Fair did not make an arrangement for keeping the Rink for a longer time, so that the Fair could have remained open until the Christmas holidays. It had been intended that Senator Morton, of Indiana, should formally close the Fair last evening, and Mr. Morton was on the way to New-York for that purpose, when the train on which he had taken passage broke down, near Cleveland. Senator Morton at once telegraphed here that he would be unable to fulfill his engagement, in consequence of the accident. Judge Daly, Vice-President of the American Institute, it was then thought, might supply Senator Morton's place; but this, too, was found to be impracticable, and on Dr. James R. Knight, Chairman of the Board of Managers, then fell the duty of making the closing address. Dr. Knight was introduced to the vast audience present by Mr. Nathan C. Ely, and having mounted the music-stand, he said that the exhibition had been unprecedentedly successful. It had been open fifty-one days, during which it had been visited by about 600,000 persons. The cost of getting up such an exhibition as this was fully $60,000, to say nothing of the time of those who had charge of the arrangements. He spoke also of the benefits conferred by such exhibitions, not only on the exhibitors themselves but also on the community at large. He hoped to see the time when New-York could boast of an institution where the brain of the artist and the fingers of the workman would be brought nearer together, and that which the one conceived the other would execute, each aiding and advising the other. Such an institution was needed, and such a one we must have sooner or later.

On the conclusion of Dr. Knight's address, a list of premiums awarded to exhibitors of horticultural products was read, and it was announced that the certificates of premiums would be ready on the 15th inst. At 10 o'clock the warning gong gave notice of the close of the Fair. The gas-lights were put out, and in a few minutes afterward the Rink was deserted. It is said that the net profits of the Fair will amount to very nearly $50,000.

The Magnitude of the Wisconsin Conflagration.

Rev. E. B. French, Chairman of the Relief Committee, Hartford, Wis., in acknowledging the receipt of a remittance from Fidelity Temple, per Mr. Charles Graham, of No. 64 Broadway, states that the losses in Chicago cannot compare with the horrors of the Northern conflagrations, which destroyed whole families with all their possessions, and maimed hundreds for life. Many hundred families are, he says, thrown upon the public for help until next harvest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There was $2,578,664 11 paid as taxes at the Tax Receiver's office last week.

The order for the arrest of Ingersoll will be returned to Court to-morrow, by the Sheriff, indorsed "Not found."

Lawrence Colian, forty-five years of age, who lived at No. 259 Cherry-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from burns received some days ago.

The officers and employes of the Commissioners of Emigration, at Ward's Island, have contributed $600 for the sufferers by the recent fires in Wisconsin and Michigan.

A grand sacred concert will be given at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, this evening. The proceeds will be devoted in aid of the expenses incurred for the repairs of the pastoral residence.

Cautionary weather signals have been established at the building of the Equitable Bureau, on Broadway, by the United States Signal Bureau. A large red flag with black centre will be hoisted on each of the smaller flag-staffs, and a large red cylindrical drum on the main staff, when dangerous weather is apprehended for shipping.

Prince George Nicholas Galitzin, Ex-Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prince Galitzin is a most enthusiastic musician, and has retired from the pomps and vanities of Court circles in order to devote his entire attention to the lyric art. He is now arranging for a series of choral and orchestral concerts introducing Russian music. The first will be given in Steinway Hall on the evening of Nov. 14.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 326 arrests last week.

The dwelling-house of John Parker, at No. 15 Schermerhorn-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $150 yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Upward of $7,000 have been subscribed in Yonkers toward the erection of a new house of worship, to be known as the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

The tax-payers of West Mount Vernon are to hold a meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of voting on the question whether the German language shall or shall not be taught in Public School No. 5.

Coroner Meeks, yesterday, held an inquest, in the town of Lewisboro, upon the body of Carey M. Elmore, who committed suicide by hanging himself the day previous in his barn, while laboring under aberration of mind occasioned by the softening of his brain.

The Hudson River Railroad train which left Tarrytown for the City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on emerging from the cut of the Spuyten Duyvil branch road, near its junction with the Harlem Railroad, ran against a hand-car containing five men, smashed the car to atoms, and threw one of the men, whose name [illegible] and severely [illegible] conveyed [illegible].

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield* received her new boiler yesterday.

A fire occurred in the dying and printing establishment at West-Brighton, on Friday, causing a loss of $800, which is covered by insurance. One of the workmen was badly burned about the face and arms.

LONG ISLAND.

A steamboat line is about being established between Mattituck Creek, Long Island and New-York.

A young son of the late Harrison Havens, of Greenport, was burned in a most shocking manner a few days since, which resulted in his death on Thursday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Landers, who attempted to hang himself at No. 143 Green-street, Newark, on Friday, is expected to recover.

At the fire at Bathgate & Son's factory, at Newark, on Friday, two firemen, named Thorn and Price, narrowly escaped death.

The dead body of a man, apparently about forty-five years of age, was found yesterday near Schalk's brewery, Newark, with his head turned under his body and a severe wound above the temple.

The Manhattan Cricket Club closed play for the season yesterday, playing a game of cricket and base ball with the Eagle Ball Club. The ball-players won the cricket match by a score of 38 to 32; and the base-ball game by 15 to 13.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¾.

Frankfort, Nov. 4—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅞@96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, Nov. 4—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 15c.

P. M.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 57f. 75c.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 3d inst. have been 8,000 bales. Provisions—Pork, 48s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 17½d.@18d. ₱ gallon.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—Clover-seed closed at 32s.@33s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Linseed-oil closed at £35@£35 10s. ₱ ton, in common casks.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....4:52 | Moon rises..11:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:15 | Gov. Island.2:04 | Hell Gate....3:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros; Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros; City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Francis Wright, Russell, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, James Hand; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Nuovo Battica, (Ital.,) Le Comman, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; John O'Gaunt, (Br.,) Greig, Liverpool, Wills, Edmund & Co.

Bark Titania, (Norw.,) Jensen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman.

Brigs Lily, (Br.,) Lawrence, Gibraltar for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Rainbow, (Br.,) Marshall, Port-au-Prince, &c., Moss & Ward; Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, St. Kitts for orders, Miller & Houghton; Wanderer, (Br.,) Simpson, Penarth Roads, Heney & Parker; Somerset, (Br.,) McBride, Cork for orders, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Galveston, &c., Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 21, Moville 22d, with mdse. and 288 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Robert Ingham, (Br.,) Whitelaw, Sidney, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Son.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Mackay, Patras Oct. 2, Catacolo 4th, Palermo 13th, and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit and 11 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Herzogin Anna, (N. G.,) Hansen, Troon 40 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage and had westerly winds; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and 21 ds. from Belize, Hon., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Wm. Jex. Left no vessels; has had N. E. winds the entire passage; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Lovrich, (Norw.,) Olsen, Plymouth, Eng., 59 ds., in ballast, to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the middle passage and had variable weather; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Edgar Cecil, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Sidney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.

Bark Perche, (Ital.,) Possuo, Waterford 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amelia, (of Quebec,) Guidice, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lux, (Spanish,) Moreau, Havana 20 ds., with old iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Wentworth, N. S., via Tarpaulin Cove 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Wentworth, N. S., via Newport, R. I., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Victor, (Br.,) Hayliger, Dominica 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's sons—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Cannon, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

SUNSET—Wind light, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, City of Brooklyn and France, for Liverpool; St. Laurent, for Havre; Hermann, for Bremen; Paraguay, for London; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz via Havana; Mina Thomas, for Bristol, Eng.; George Washington, Sherman and Vicksburg, for New-Orleans; Ariadne, for Galveston; Ashland, for Fernandina; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, Isaac Bell and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

Boston, Nov. 4—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; William Kennedy, from Baltimore.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 4—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; brig Minnie Abby, for Boston.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 4.—Arr. barks American Lark, from Liverpool; Patria, from Rio, for orders.

A N. E. storm prevails.

Also, arr. bark American, (Lloyd's) from Liverpool; United States steamer Swatara, from Key West. All on board are well.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston.

Old. steam-ships Montgomery, from New-York; Salvador, from do.; Tanawanda, from Philadelphia; brig J. Bickmore, from Providence.

Below—Two barks.

Vineyard Haven, Nov. 4.—Arr.—Brig W. R. Sawyer, Mill Bridge, for Fall River; schrs. Agenoia, of Ellsworth, Me.; Warren, R. I., for Weymouth; May Queen, (of Hancock, Me.,) Boston, for Mosquito Inlet, Fla. The Agenoia and May Queen were in collision last night off Gay Head. The Agenoia had bulwarks and bow badly stove, head gear carried away and lost anchor and chain. The May Queen had bowsprit broken, head gear carried away and bulwarks stove. Both vessels will repair before proceeding.

Also arr. schrs. Joseph Baymore, Joseph Maxfield, S. and E. Cannon, Philadelphia, for Boston; Pavilion, Weehawken, for Boston; Para, New-Bedford, for Machias; Vandalia, Elizabethport, for Portland; Franklin, Poughkeepsie, for Portland; Almomak, New-York, for Plymouth; Terrapin, New-York, for Portsmouth; Exeter, New-York, for Portsmouth.

8 A. M.—Wind, N. N. W.; clear.

Disaster.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 4.—The schr. Maria Blandon, from Turk's Island, reports spoke the French line-of-battle-ship Amazon, with loss of rudder, all her spars, and was in a very helpless condition. She was under steam, with a drag out to steer with.

European Marine News.

Southampton, Nov. 4.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship America, Capt. Bussius, from New-York Oct. 27, for Bremen, touched at this port today, and proceeded.

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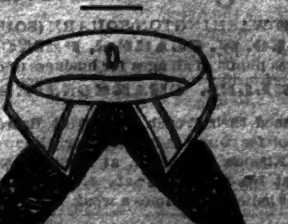

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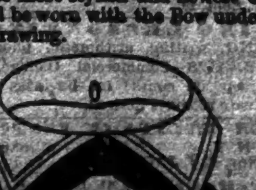

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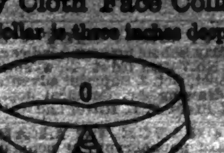

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